The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

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RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR.

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE] TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1800. [12½ CENTS SINGLE.

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WILL BE SOLD,

At the subscribers' Vendue-Office, on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant,

75 Pieces *IRISH LINEN*, assorted.
17 Pieces *Bro. ditto.*

Without reserve, being to close a Consignment.

—*ALSO*—

A large assortment of

WOOLENS,

&c. &c. &c.

VANDEWALL & MOSBY.

Richmond, 13th Nov. 1800 2

JUST RECEIVED,

From Doct. CHURCH's Dispensary New-York, and for sale at the Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

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A medicine unequalled by any in the world for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas and Consumptions.

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For the Head Ache.

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For the Cure of Corns.

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Cures the most inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

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For the face and skin, freckles, sun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

July 10, 1800.

ALSO,

DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON THE *Venereal Disorder;*

Containing plain and easy Directions for the speedy and effectual cure of that Disease in both Sexes; whereby any person may cure themselves at a small expense. Price one dollar.

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For sale at this Printing-Office.

CONTINUATION OF Latest Foreign Intelligence.

[By the America from London.]

LONDON, October 6.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

The embargo for some time laid on the British ships at Riga by the Court of Petersburgh, with the conduct of Russia on several other occasions, manifests the propriety of our continued observations for some years past, of the impolicy of fostering that infant Hercules, whose friendship, frigid as its own Siberia, is fickle as the wind, and whose policy is universal domination, and to extend to every other country the despotism by which itself has been and continues to be degraded. As, however, our object has always been to warn or to admonish, and not to censure, so it is now, not to stimulate to public reproval, but by calling the attention of those who controul the heads of particular departments to a few out of many facts, to enforce the necessity of altering the system under which we have been governed.

During the late eventful war, so fatal to the interest, and so creditable to the arms of Britain, the merit of numerous gentlemen occasioned them to be promoted by the Admirals or Captains under whom they served, from the post of midshipmen to that of lieutenants, in which latter they continued during the years they remained abroad, adding to their professional knowledge, and to the strength and glory of their country; notwithstanding which, not being confirmed lieutenants, and the criminal parsimony of the board, which presided over them, refusing to make provision for the nursery of our marine the source of all our triumphs, our midshipmen, the acting lieutenants, now returned into the body of the other class, were when they ceased to be wanted, set, with the rest, adrift, without a chance of employment from their country in the only avocation to which they are now competent, and too old to seek another.

Thus, with the poignant sense of national ingratitude and injustice rankling in their bosoms, forced to emigrate for food, many of them entered into the service of the northern nations, particularly Russia, whose arms were opened to receive them; the Russian Minister at the Court of London, with the approval of the British Cabinet, sending away ship-loads of them at a time.

To this circumstance may be attributed the rapid improvement in the Navy of Russia. The emperor, however, was desirous to obtain practice for that navy, without paying for it, and the confidency of the ministers of Britain, who had starved the men that kept them in their places, or rather that kept places for them to occupy gratified his utmost wish, by hiring from him, and repairing 12 crazy ships of the line, besides frigates, at a rate that afforded the means to support more than double that number. Nor were our rulers content with continuing for years to pay for this fleet, which they never wanted, which to this hour has not rendered us six-pence worth of real service, and which by its conduct in leaving our two flags unsupported at the entrance of the Texel, during the mutiny, gave evident proof that they never would. Instead of progressively increasing our own Marine, we not only instructed the crews of these vessels, but received several Russians as Volunteers on board our ships, in order to more thoroughly possess that nation of our invaluable tactics.

The consequence has been, as we uniformly predicted, that when encreased strength of the open enemies of Britain gave to this nation, whose pretended friendship had been so dearly paid for, the means to be of use, it not only deserted us, but, as a prelude to what we ought to look to, converted to our annoyance the very force which we, in an ill hour, rendered efficient and powerful.

PRELIMINARY CONVENTION

Between the Courts of Copenhagen and London.

"Their Danish and Britannic Majesties, animated with an equal desire of preventing, by a preliminary and amicable agreement, the consequences that might arise from the misunderstanding which has taken place between them, in consequence of the rencontre between the Danish frigate the Freya, and some English ships of war, as well as of re-establishing to their full extent the relations of friendship and confidence, by which they have, for a long time, been united, have for this purpose named and constituted for their plenipotentiaries, on the part of his Danish Majesty, the Count de Bernstorff, his Chamberlain, and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and on the part of his Britannic Majesty, Lord Whitworth, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Bath; who, after communicating to each other their full and respective powers, have agreed to the following articles:—"Article I. The question of right respecting the visiting neutral vessels without convoy, shall be postponed to a future discussion.—II. The Danish frigate the Freya, and the vessels found under her convoy, shall be immediately released, and the said frigate shall be supplied in the ports of his Britannic Majesty with every thing of which she may be in want for her repairs, according to the established usage of allied and friendly powers.—III. In order to prevent the renewal of differences of the same nature, by similar rencontres, his Danish Majesty will suspend his convoys until a definitive convention shall have been effected by further explanations on the same subject.—IV. Were it however to happen that rencontres of the same kind should take place before the instructions to prevent them shall have had their effect, they shall not be productive of any serious consequences; and the arrangement of whatever may result from them shall be considered as comprehended in the substance of the present Convention.—V. This convention shall be ratified in three weeks from the present date, or earlier if possible. In faith of which, we, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of their Danish and Britannic Majesties, have signed in their names, and by virtue of our full powers, the present convention, and have affixed to it the seal of our arms.

"Done at Copenhagen, August 29th, 1800.

"*C. Bernstorff.*
"*Whitworth.*"

Population of Great-Britain.

On this interesting subject much ignorance has hitherto prevailed. The useful and patriotic researches of the Agricultural Society have however made much progress in ascertaining the fact, and have already established the gratifying position, that the population of the country exceeds at least two millions any estimate heretofore.

The following table is in some instances formed from actual enumeration, and in others from estimates of births, of houses, &c. and includes cities, towns, &c.

Counties	Inhabitants.	Acres cultivated.	Proportion to 1 inhabitant.
Berks	115,000	486,430	3 3-5th Acres
Derby	185,000	740,640	5 82-100th do.
Durham	80,000	610,000	8th do.
Stafford	250,000	780,800	3 42-100th do.
Hereford	90,000	78 440	8 7-10th do.
Lancashire	423,000	1 129 600	2 6-10th do.
Kent	200,000	893,000	4½ do
Norfolk	220,000	1,094,400	5 do.
Essex	320,000	1 240 000	4 do.
Cambridge	33,000	445,300	5 3-10th do.
Rutland	20 000	105,000	5 2-10th do.
Huntingdon	50,000	240,000	5 do.
Northampton	167,600	582 400	3½ do.
Hants	200,000	1,212,000	6 do.
West York	400, 00	1,568,000	4 do.
Devon	400,000	1,600,000	4 do.
Somerset	250,000	1,000,000	3 do.
Dorset	89,000	775,000	8 7-10th do.
	3,674.600	15,99 .1004	4 3-1 th do.
Middlesex	618,000	179,000	one Acre to 3 6 10th Inhabitants.

The cultivated land in England exceeds thirty nine millions of acres, which at the foregoing rate of 4 3 10th acres to each person, makes the total number of inhabitants 8,960,141, to which adding 643,833, the excess of Middlesex, beyond the above proportion, gives a population of 9,603,974, exclusive of sailors, soldiers, and the inhabitants of the British Islands.

On an average of twenty-nine years, there is within the bills of mortality, an annual decrease of interments to the number of 3130; the averaged number of baptisms is 18,704; of burials 19 826, but it is computed that there are more than a thousand births a year where the children are either not christened or not registered.

PLAGUE AT CADIZ.

We lament to learn, by authentic letters from Cadiz, of the 5th ult. the latest that is in town, that the epidemic disorder which prevails there, carried off three thousand six hundred persons between the 18th of August and 5th of September, on which day two hundred and seven persons died. The disorder generally carries off those whom it attacks on the third or fourth day. The first symptoms are a pain in the limbs and bones, and violent vomiting. About 30, 000 inhabitants have fled the city, and about 40,000 remain in it. No person is now suffered to leave Cadiz, and a cordon of troops is drawn along the Peninsula, to prevent any intercourse with the country. The French papers, without giving a name to this horrible malady, deny that it is either the yellow fever or the plague.

The following extracts of official letters to Government, from his Majesty's Consul, Mr. Matra, and from Governor O'Hara, at Gibraltar, furnish very important information on this subject—There is but too much reason to apprehend that the pestilential distemper, which has shewn itself at Cadiz, is not the Yellow Fever, but the Plague, imported from the Coast of Barbary.

From Mr. Consul Matra to Lord Grenville.

"Gibraltar, July 29, 1800.

"The last accounts which I have seen, late the daily mortality in Tangier to be between 20 and 30, and in Tetuna from 100 to 140: upwards of 3000 Moors had then died in Tangier, which is a greater number than I estimated the population at. The villages seem full as badly off as the towns, but it appears that the disease did not extend further south than Arzilla. I had a few lines from my vice consul in Mogador of the 3d of June, which, as it accompanied several bills of exchange drawn on me on account of the wrecked seamen, was passed through Spain; at the time of his writing the plague had ceased in the town for 43 days, but he says not a word of Morocco or the interior country.

From Governor O'Hara to the Duke of Portland.

Gibraltar, August 10.

My Lord—In consequence of an information that some smugglers from this place, who were to land tobacco in Spain, being pursued by the Spanish armed boats, had disembarked in Barbary, where the plague still rages, and on return, denying their communication with that country were admitted to pratique, and had got into the garrison: I had them seized and put into a Lazaretto, under rigorous quarantine, also the inhabitants with whom they had communication, to the number of 79—likewise by the advice of the faculty, I burned the boat in which they came over, and the tenement they lodged in. Happily no infection appears upon those atrocious villains, who, after landing in Barbary, put some Spanish smugglers on shore at San i Petri, near Cadiz, which might have disseminated the plague both in the garrison and in Spain.—The extraordinary expenditure incurred on this occasion, by feeding the people in quarantine, with health guards to watch them, will be inserted in my contingent account; and this number referred to as the authority for passing that article when it comes under the auditor's inspection. We are subject to many evils by smuggling foreign tobacco from the bay, which is encouraged by many of the trading inhabitants. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CHAS. O'HARA.

RIOTS IN LONDON!

LONDON, Sept. 16.

We view with pain the present state of the public mind in and near the Metropolis.

It now appears that the hopes we expressed yesterday of a speedy and effectual termination to the disquietude manifested by large bodies of the people in the neighbourhood of Mark lane, and in a less alarming degree around some of the public markets, were not to be realized so soon or so happily, as all well disposed minds must have wished. The business on the Corn Exchange, which was at first only slightly interrupted, was, towards the close of the afternoon, wholly suspended; so entirely did the populace occupy the avenues leading to Mark-lane. Some inferiors of riot were committed by the more violent of the crowd, whose indignation appeared for some time to be chiefly excited against a Quaker, who was supposed to be a great dealer in corn, and concerning whom some irritating reports had reached the people—This gentleman was treated with much severity, and discovering that attempts were about to be made, which if they succeeded must endanger his personal safety, he hastened to a private house, near the market for protection. A further part of the multitude followed. The house was in a few minutes nearly surrounded; and dispositions for attack were made by the populace. This happened about three o'clock.

The Lord Mayor displayed great activity throughout. He visited Mark-lane twice in the course of the day, first more in the style of a private gentleman than as exercising the functions of Magistracy, thus choosing rather to resort, in the first instance, to measures purely conciliatory, than to exert the force and authority of the civil power. Having assembled at an early hour in the morning, the crowd was, of course, very great at the time when his lordship first entered Mark lane.

As was observed by us yesterday, the Chief Magistrate expostulated with the people on the destructive consequences to the country in general, from riot and disorder. He assured them, that the causes of complaint and uneasiness would be fully investigated; that the evil would be corrected as much as possible; and that whilst private property would be protected against all violence, no severity would be employed against them, if they would retire peaceably to their homes—Unfortunately this admonitory address was not received with the cordiality it was so well adapted to create in other circumstances.

In the course of his speech his Lordship was indeed interrupted by the hisses of some misguided persons, whilst others were observed to make use of mud and other offensive matter. Several gentlemen were violently tossed about by those of the populace, who occupied the passes to the corn market, and it is even said that one or two most respectable individuals were dragged into the kennel. Mr Plomer, son to the alderman of that name, is said to have been among the gentlemen who were compelled to take shelter in the adjacent houses. He could only effect his escape by passing through the back part of the premises of Mr. Holland, a corn factor.

The agitation of the crowd becoming more and more marked for a tendency to general turbulence, a message was again dispatched to the Lord Mayor, acquainting him that every thing bore the appearance of actual riot. His Lordship accordingly proceeded a second time to the scene of commotion, accompanied by Sir William Leighton, Alderman Hibert, Mr Sheriff Flower, and the city officers. The approaches to Mark-lane were so blocked up that his Lordship and the other gentlemen found it necessary to enter by Mincing Lane, through the house of a wine merchant. He presented himself to the people at the windows, and having obtained attention, by waving his handkerchief, he addressed them nearly as follows:—

"*Friends & Fellow Citizens,*

"It is with much sincere sorrow I see you assembled at this time and on this occasion. You are instigated, I believe, by desperate and wicked men, who wish to overturn all order in society. Should you return quietly to your homes, I promise, that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to redress the grievances of which you complain; and it is with much pleasure I now inform you, that, had you not prevented the meeting this day at the Corn Exchange, your wishes would have been gratified by a considerable diminution in the prices of grain. A redress of grievances is not to be obtained by tumult and confusion. I am an enemy to oppression, and shall endeavor by every means in my power, to alleviate your sufferings. I therefore beg and most earnestly intreat you to retire. I and the gentlemen with whom I have the honor to act in my magisterial capacity, are resolved to discharge our duty with the strictest fidelity; and, should you not listen to my request, I shall for ever lament the extremity of danger to yourselves, and of inconceivable pain to me."

This address seemed not to pacify the misguided crowd. Only a few appeared at all to approve it, whilst the majority renewed the tumult by their groans and hisses. A general cry of "*Bread! Bread!*"—"A Quartern Loaf for Eighteen-pence!" and "*Down with the Monopolizers!*" now prevailed throughout the crowd. His Lordship immediately proceeded to read the Riot Act. Mud, stones, and all sorts of matter within the reach of the populace, were now dealt about with such violence that the magistrates, the marshal, and the constables were greatly annoyed. Some of the constables were daringly attacked; but four of the most active assailants being apprehended and conveyed to the Poultry, order was, in some degree restored. A rescue was attempted without success.

About six o'clock the Lord Mayor returned to the mansion house, leaving the marshal and constables to preserve the peace. The following hand-bill was immediately issued, and circulated through the city:—

COMBE, *Mayor.*

Whereas on Saturday last there was stuck up on the west side of the monument, two INFLAMMATORY WRITINGS, one of which was written in large Roman characters, and might have been legible at a considerable distance, and the other was written in a plain running hand, with the words

"*Corn-Market on Monday,*"

in large Roman characters at the bottom of it. Whoever will give such information at the Lord Mayor's Justice-Room as may lead to the discovery of the malicious person or persons who wrote the said papers, or caused them to be stuck up, shall receive a reward of *One Hundred Pounds* upon conviction of any one of them.

By order of his Lordship,

W. L. Newman, clk.

We here add the inflammatory paper alluded to by his lordship—

Bread will be
Six Pence the Quartern,
If the people will assemble at the Corn Market on Monday.

Fellow countrymen,

How long will ye quietly and cowardly suffer yourselves to be thus imposed upon & half starved by a set of mercenary slaves and government hirelings? Can you still suffer them to proceed in their extensive monopo-

lies! and your families are crying I'm bread? No! Let them exist not a day longer—We are the Sovereignty! Rise then from your lethargy! Be at the Corn market on Monday.

General volunteer corps had been called out in the morning, and were ſtationed early in the moſt central ſituations, to overawe, or, in caſe of neceſſity, repulſe the populace. About 11 o'clock at night, however, 600 of the London militia proceeded to Bank-lane, whither the lord mayor, col. Curtis, major Rennell, and other officers, marched at their head. Detachments of the Eaſt-India volunteers joined them. In a very ſhort time theſe forces took their ſtation in Fenchurch ſtreet, Billiter lane, and the ſurrounding avenues.

Although many rumours of riotous proceedings in other diſtricts were propagated, except at St. Mary Axe, the people in no inſtance violated the rights of property. There they demoliſhed the windows of two bakers ſhops, but learning that Captain Blizzard's corps was advancing, they inſtantly abandoned their project?

The military force actually ſerving, or which had been called out, was conſiderable. The Lord Mayor, whoſe conduct entitles him to the confidence as well as the thanks of his fellow citizens, had ſent for Colonel Newnham's corps of City Militia, ſo that had things unfortunately taken a ſerious turn, no doubt need be entertained of the people being forced to ſubmit to the authority of the Magiſtrates. Happily nothing ſerious was attempted. The populace indeed, appeared not to be really diſpoſed to act with violence, but rather to expreſs their indignation at the continued high price of their chief article of ſubſiſtence. And whilſt no one will attribue the ſudden change in the price of corn to the clamours raiſed by the poor, we may with great propriety congratulate the whole country on the fall of yeſterday.

The Lord Mayor has ſummoned a Court for this day to ſet the aſſize of bread.

It was one o'clock this morning before the ſtreets were cleared.

Things continue tranquil. There exiſts however ſome alarm, and the volunteers are, we underſtand, ſtill under arms in ſeveral parts of the city.

September 20.

The city is at length happily reſtored to its accuſtomed tranquility. Laſt night ſome tumultuous bodies engaged the attention of the military for a few hours, but they were utterly diſperſed before morning. There was not much violence uſed on either ſide. The diſpoſition made by the Lord Mayor of the volunteer force of the metropolis enabled the ſubordinate magiſtrates effectually to cover & defend every vulnerable point, & every threatened ſtation. An Alderman was inveſted with the command of a ſingle detachment, and thus the whole Volunteer Corps was headed throughout the Wards by their diſtrict magiſtrates. It appears too that meaſures ſeverely coercive were determined on—Military execution would have been reſorted to had the miſguided people again proceeded to acts of violence and outrage. We offer not a ſingle comment on this rigorous reſolve of the Chief Magiſtrate and his Court. Tumults muſt be ſuppreſſed:—Thoſe who fill the chair of Magiſtracy poſſeſs that degree of experience and local knowledge, which is neceſſary to qualify men for council or command. The art of governing well is in all caſes to temper ſeverity with juſtice.

It is not inſinuated by an one that the Lord Mayor has been wanting in a ſingle inſtance in moderation. His firmneſs appears to have inſpired his aſſociates in the magiſtracy with the utmoſt confidence in the means of the City to defend by its own force its own juriſdiction—Nothing could excel the promptitude, activity, and vigour of the whole officers of the civil power; and while the tranſactions of the preſent week lamentably ſpeak the wretched ſtate of the lower orders of the community, the miſguided or the wanton may learn from the event, that the ſecurity and quiet of the weak and timid may be endangered and diſturbed, yet that any attempt to force a reduction of of the price of proviſions muſt always be unavailing, as it certainly is unjuſt. The evil is not, perhaps, ſo much that bread is dear, as that wages are low: until an advance take place in the rate of wages in general, throughout the whole community of working men, it ſeems not probable that more than a temporary ceſſation of the murmurs of the populace will be experienced.

One thing remains to be noted. It has been objected by a Journaliſt to ſome of his cotemporaries, that "particular bodies of men are accuſed" as being the chief agents in the alledged combination to withhold regular and ſufficient ſupplies from the markets. We know not to whom that Journaliſt alludes; but it does become us to remind him, that he is in general a temperate conciliating writer, and that if like ourſelves he ſtrenuouſly oppoſes incapable men, and in general cenſures all ill-judged meaſures, this is ſought to be done always with dignity, never with petulance. It is not allowed to any man excluſively to arrogate the chair of criticiſm. It may be done indeed, but he incurs the riſk of exciting general odium who is the uſurper. But the Journaliſt who, in his ſtrictures on the conduct of other men, adopts language at once foul and peeviſh, ſoon becomes harmleſs to all except himſelf.

Our readers will know how to pardon this digreſſion. The labours of public writers are chiefly valuable as they tend to preſerve the purity of public morals.

We now reſume our narrative of the proceedings of the populace. May the entire confirmation of that tranquility which was laſt night reſtored, henceforth relieve us from the painful talk of recording the wild and abſurd adventures of the populace!

From apprehenſions juſtly entertained in the city, 750 officers and conſtables were kept in readineſs, yeſterday at the Manſion-Houſe, Newgate, and the two Compters, to aſſiſt at a moments warning ſhould any occaſion call them. The Marſhall divided the city into eight diſtricts, in each of which two conſtables patroled, returning to the Manſion-Houſe every half hour in order to make their reports.

The Lord Mayor, finding that the Civil Power had hitherto been found inadequate to the diſperſion of the rioters, gave orders that the military ſhould alſo be called out, patrole the ſtreets in every ward, and act according to orders, if there ſhould be occaſion for it. Strong guards of conſtables were alſo placed in Biſhops-gate ſtreet, particularly in the houſe of Mr. Wood and Co. the cheeſe-mongers, ſo uniformly menaced, and by theſe means tranquility was maintained in the city through the whole of the day.

At an early hour in the morning a poſting-bill appeared on the Quaker's Meeting-Houſe, oppoſite to Biſhops-gate-church, containing theſe words, in large and conſpicuous letters:—

"This Meeting will be Pulled Down this night."

In addition to this menace, Mr. Wood, and Co. as well as ſeveral other cheeſe mongers of eminence in that neighbourhood, received anonymous letters in the forenoon, announcing, that if the prices of their ſeveral articles were not lowered in the courſe of the preſent week, their houſes would be deſtroyed.

About ten o'clock ſeveral perſons were obſerved to be aſſembling oppoſite Mr Jones, the cheeſe-monger's houſe in Chiſwell ſtreet, but apparently with no other object than to gratify their curioſity. It was, however, obſerved, that as one of Mr. Jones's carts was paſſing through the ſtreets, ſome brewer's ſervants who were preſent ſaid—"There he comes! we will have him."

About nine o'clock at night, a mob, for the third time, began to aſſemble in Chiſwell ſtreet, but diſperſed on the appearance of the military, and repaired to Fleet-market, where they were met by the Bridewell Volunteers, three deep, who charged them with fixed Bayonets, & immediately put them to flight, ſome running up Fleet-ſtreet, and others along Shoe-lane.

The party which came up Fleet-ſtreet conſiſted of about 5000. A formidable body of them bent their courſe to Clare-market, and immediately attacked the houſe of Mr. Cullum, the cheeſe-monger, whoſe windows had been broken a few evenings before. To oppoſe their progreſs in this quarter, the Somerſet-Houſe Corps under the command of Major Stirling, ſtationed themſelves at the end of the market, whilſt the St. Clement Danes Aſſociation, under the orders of Major Edwards, took their poſt in Clare ſtreet. The St. Paul's, Covent Garden, commanded by capt. Bacon and lieut. Field, took charge of Stanhope ſtreet, and the Weſtminſter cavalry patroled the ſtreets in the moſt proper directions, under the command of Major Elliot.

When the St. Clement Danes Aſſociation entered Clare-ſtreet to protect the inhabitants, a pan-tipe was thrown from the roof of one of the houſes, which ſtruck Mr. Mayns on the head. This gentleman was of courſe ſtunned by the blow, and by ſome accident or other, the piece going off at the very ſame time, the whole of this numerous mob was ſuddenly ſtruck with ſuch fright and conſternation, that they fled and diſperſed on every ſide from this terrific exploſion, leaving the inhabitants to recover from their panic, and the Volunteers to laugh at their eaſy victory.

In our account of the proceedings of the mob on Thurſday night, we omitted to notice the attack made on the houſe of Mr. Howard, of Old-ſtreet Road. But here their reception was very different from any they had hitherto met with. The workmen being apprized of their intention, prepared themſelves to repel the aſſailants, gave them battle as ſoon as they appeared, and in a very ſhort time obtained a complete victory, without any other damage to the houſe than the breaking of three panes of glaſs.

Two Scotch regiments of Horſe arrived this morning in the neighbourhood of Shoreditch, in order to aſſiſt in preſerving the peace of the metropolis, ſhould their interference be required.

The following Proclamation was laſt night circulated, and poſted up every where in London:

By the King—A Proclamation.

For the ſuppreſſing Riots and Tumults, and for ſupporting and encouraging the free Supply of the Markets.

GEORGE R.

Whereas it has been repreſented to us that riotous proceedings have taken place in ſeveral parts of our kingdom in conſequence of the high price of proviſions, and that, in ſome inſtances, corn, and other articles of proviſion, have been violently taken from the owners and in others, the prices of thoſe articles have been reduced by threats and intimidations: we therefore, having taken the ſame into our moſt ſerious conſideration, and being deeply ſenſible how many miſchevious conſequences which muſt inevitably enſue to the peace of the kingdom, and to the lives and properties of our loving ſubjects, if ſuch proceedings ſhould not be effectually checked; and alſo conſidering that the preſent high price of corn and other proviſions complained of, inſtead of being reduced, muſt neceſſarily be increaſed by the continuance of ſuch outrages; and that with a view to effecting any permanent reduction in the price of proviſion, and enſuring the certain and regular ſupply of the accuſtomed markets, on which the ſubſiſtence of every claſs of our loving ſubjects muſt neceſſarily depend, it is eſſential that the moſt ample ſecurity be afforded to all farmers and other lawful dealers in corn, and other articles of proviſion: we have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our Royal Proclamation, hereby giving notice of our determined reſolution effectually to exert our Royal Authority for ſuppreſſing and puniſhing every attempt tending to impede the regular ſupplies of the Market or to interrupt or diſturb the free ſale of the articles brought to the ſame, by acts of violence, or by intimidation, or by injuring or moleſting the perſons or properties of any ſuch dealers in corn, or other articles of proviſion: and ſtrictly commanding and requiring all the Lieutenants of our counties, and all our Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Under Sheriffs, and all our Civil Officers whatſoever, that they do take the moſt effectual means for ſuppreſſing all Riots, and Tumults and to that end be effectually put in execution an act of Parliament made in the firſt year of the reign of our late Royal Anceſtor of glorious memory King George the Firſt, intituled, "An Act for preventing Tumults and riotous Aſſemblies, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual puniſhing the Rioters," and all other Laws and Statutes made againſt Riots, Routs, and unlawful aſſemblies; and do alſo uſe their utmoſt endeavours for diſcovering, ſeizing, & apprehending the perſons who may be concerned in any ſuch riotous and dangerous practices, to the end that they may be brought to juſtice; and that the ſaid Lieutenants of our counties, Juſtices of the Peace, and all other our Civil Officers to whom it may appertain, do give the neceſſary directions that ſufficient watch and ward be duly kept at ſuch times and places as they ſhall judge neceſſary for the preventing and ſuppreſſing the like diſorderers: and we do hereby further ſtrictly charge and command all our Officers, Civil and Military, and all other our loving ſubjects, that they be aiding and aſſiſting in the execution of our commands herein, and in the ſeizing, apprehending, and taking, all perſons who have offended or ſhall offend in manner aforeſaid. And we do hereby further charge and command that the ſaid offenders be proſecuted according to law, we being reſolved to ſuppreſs ſuch Riots & tumults by the due puniſhment of all ſuch offenders.

And we do hereby command the ſaid Lieutenants of our counties, the reſpective Juſtices of the Peace, and other Magiſtrates aforeſaid, that they do from time to time tranſmit an exact account of what they ſhall do, purſuant to this our Royal Proclamation, to one of our principal Secretaries of State.

Given at our Court at Weymouth the eighteenth day of September, one thouſand eight hundred, in the fortieth Year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RIOTS IN THE COUNTRY.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 19.

Yeſterday morning a body of women and children aſſembled early in the market place, and ſeized what butter was there, which they retailed at 1s. per lb. and their plan ſeemed to be ſo concerted, that they had ſcouts at both extremities of the town, to prevent a lodgment in any houſe or ſhop. All was hoſtilely ſeized and brought forth to the umpires, who dealt out at diſcretion. The potatoes from the country were alſo ſhared out at 4d. a gallon. Not ſatisfied then, this formidable body of innovators adjourned to oppoſite Mr. Granes's, a baker and mealman, where the Mayor (Sir Y. Peyton, Bt.) and two Aldermen (Mears and Dunett), paid them a viſit, and notwithſtanding his worſhip's well-timed and elegant admonition they were obſtinately tacit, and would now avow their intention for their preſent ſtation. At laſt, his worſhip's patience being exhauſted, he had recourſe to the extremity of the law, by cauſing the riot act to be read once. Afterwards, he went to the town-houſe, in order to adviſe with his fellow Juſtices, which was productive of the following hand-bill being immediately iſſued:—

Southampton, September 18, 1800.

"The Mayor and magiſtrates are ſorry to obſerve that ſpirit of diſturbance and riot which has taken place in the public markets and other parts of the town. As this ariſes, in all probability, from perſons diſpoſed to take advantage of the preſent time of ſcarcity, for carrying on their wiſhes to create confuſion & diſorder in the town, the Mayor and Magiſtrates moſt ſeriouſly caution all perſons from committing any depredations upon the property of any perſons whatſoever; and they hereby hold out full ſecurity and protection to all lawful dealers who ſhall attend the markets, as they are determined to enforce the law to the utmoſt in their power: And as every perſon preſent on ſuch occaſions is involved in the conſequences thereof, they give notice that proſecutions will be commenced againſt every perſon who ſhall in any manner whatſoever diſturb the public peace, or injure the perſons or property of individuals, as ſuch conduct will only increaſe the evil, and add to the ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions; and they earneſtly call on all perſons to aid and aſſiſt the Civil Power in preſerving the peace and tranquility of the town.

"By order of the Mayor and Magiſtrates,
"THO. RIDDING, Town Clerk."

The volunteer cavalry & infantry beat to arms, and paraded the ſtreets; an additional number of conſtables or beadles were ſworn in to keep the peace; but the mob diſperſed entirely about one o'clock at noon; notwithſtanding, the town was properly guarded, by the above force, during the night.

One of the infantry volunteers heſitated about his orders reſpecting firing on his fellow ſubjects, and was inſtantly commanded by his officer to deliver up his firelock and bayonet. The cavalry behaved ſo outrageous laſt night, that the magiſtrates were obliged to interdict their proceedings, otherwiſe many peaceable inhabitants would have been egregiouſly injured.

September 23.

Preliminaries of Peace

BETWEEN

FRANCE AND *AUSTRIA.*

His majeſty the Emperor, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. and the Chief Conſul of the Republic, in the name of the French people, equally animated with the deſire of putting an end to the evils of war, by a ſpeedy, juſt and ſolid peace, have agreed upon the following preliminary articles:—

ART. I. There ſhall be peace, friendſhip and underſtanding between his majeſty the Emperor and king, and the French Republic.

II. Until the concluſion of a definitive treaty, the armies both in Italy and Germany ſhall reſpectively remain in the poſition in which they are, without extending their poſitions more to the ſouth of Italy. On his ſide his Imperial majeſty engages to concentrate all the forces he may have in the States of the Pope in the fortreſs of Ancona, to put an end to the extraordinary levy which is making in Tuſcany, and to prevent all debarkation of the enemies of the French Republic at Leghorn, of any other point on the coaſts.

III. The treaty of Campo Formio ſhall be taken as the baſis of the Definitive Pacification, excepting, however, the changes become neceſſary.

IV. His Imperial Majeſty does not oppoſe the French Republic keeping the limits of the Rhine ſuch as they were agreed upon at Raſtadt, *i. e* the left bank of the Rhine from the ſpot where the Rhine leaves the territory of Switzerland to the point where it enters the territory of the Batavian Republic; and engages moreover to cede to the French Republic the ſovereignty and property of Frickthal, and that belongs to the houſe of Auſtria between Zarzach and Baſle.

V. The French Republic is not underſtood to keep Caſſel, Kehl, Ehrenbreitſtein, and Duſſeldorf. Theſe places will be raiſed, on condition that there ſhall not be raiſed on the Right Bank of the Rhine, and for the diſtance of three miles, either any fortifications either in ſtone work or in earth.

VI. The indemnities which his Imperial Majeſty the Emperor and king was to have in Germany, in virtue of the ſecret Articles of the Treaty of Campo Formio, ſhall be taken in Italy; and therefore it ſhall be reſerved, until the definitive Treaty, to agree on the poſition and the extent of the ſaid indemnities; nevertheleſs it ſhall be eſtabliſhed as the baſis, that his imperial majeſty the Emperor and King ſhall poſſeſs, beſides the country which had been granted to him in Italy by the Treaty of Campo Formio, an equivalent to the poſſeſſion of the Archbiſhopriek of Saltſburg, the river of the Ina, and Sabra, and the Tyrol, comprizing the town of Waſſerbourg, on the left bank of the Inn, within a circuit of 3000 toiſes, and the Frickthal, which he cedes to the French Republic.

VII. The ratification of the preſent Preliminary article ſhall be exchanged at Vienna before the 27th Thermidor (Aug. 15.)

VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the negociations for a Definitive Peace ſhall continue, both ſides ſhall agree upon a place for negociation, the Plenipotentiaries ſhall be there in 20 days at the lateſt after the exchange.

IX. His Majeſty the Emperor and King, and the Chief Conſul of the French Republic reciprocally engage in their word of honour to keep the preſent articles ſecret till ratification.

X. The powers of M. de St Julian being contained in a letter from the Emperor to the Chief Conſul, the full powers inveſted with the uſual formalities, ſhall be exchanged with the ratification of the preſent preliminaries, which ſhall not bind the reſpective Government, till after the ratification.

We the underſigned have agreed upon and ſigned the preſent preliminaries at Paris, this 9th Thermidor (28th day of July,) 1800.

(Signed)
COMTE DE ST JULIEN,
C. M. TALLEYRAND.

NEW YORK, November 7.

Political opinions are always diverſified in all countries, and even in thoſe that are free; where the baſis muſt be republican, the calculations upon means and meaſures have ever been various, and frequently in oppoſition.

A ſtrict attention to the nature of juſt principle, and the means of preſerving equal liberty, ought to teach the citizens of the United States, a leſſon of important information, in regard to the motives by which the political parties are influenced.

We have ſeen this country for five and-twenty years paſt, ſubjected to the reſult of political controverſy; but in the cauſe and management of this controverſy, there has been a conſtant diſcloſure of views, forming a clear ſolution to the machinations of different juntos, and demanding of the public opinion, a conſtancy and firmneſs of deciſion, upon the utmoſt intereſting ſubjects.

After the name of whig and tory had given place to ſubſequent appellations of a more mild and leſs diſtinguiſhed nature, the ſpirit by which theſe two parties were influenced ſtill remain—it was the enemies of the revolution that contended for the abolition of epithets, which tended to bring the conſpicuous characters who had acted againſt liberty and the revolution, into juſt contempt.

Thoſe diſtinctions and appellations which were afterwards adopted, carried along with them an effect equally injurious, and eſſentially deſcriptive of the leading features of their political opinions.

Federal and anti-federal, occupied for a time the diſcriminating diviſions of the country. Anti-federal was at length converted into republican, and in general, the advocates under the former federal appellation became the adherents of ariſtocracy or monarchy. They could not however agree upon the modification of the new principle, or rather the old one, which they intended to revive in America. This excited reſentful animoſities among the partizans themſelves, and the period is at length arrived in which a political exploſion of acrimonious and highly combuſtible materials, has exhibited itſelf to public view.

Adams and Pinckney have both their ſtrong adherents, and Hamilton has fanned the flame, which will probably work ſerious deſtruction to the popular political exiſtence of the contending parties.

This federal monarchical party then ſplit and divided in its views, yields to the exerciſe of the moſt reſentful paſſions—they charge each other with intentions to injure and deſtroy the public welfare—they endeavor to blacken each other's characters, and they ranſack the world for diſgraceful anecdotes, by which to criminate each others' intentions, and render ridiculous the objects of their fury.

The republicans of the country will recollect, that the quarrels of theſe two ariſtocratic factions bear no relation to the public intereſt—that Adams accuſes Pinckney, of being under Britiſh influence, and unreaſonably attached to that monarchy, while he himſelf has written in praiſe of it, and has declared that this country cannot be happy without an hereditary chief magiſtrate.

Hamilton is engaged in the conteſt againſt Adams, and of courſe it is preſumed he wiſhes for the election of Pinckney. This man was among the firſt to ſuggeſt monarchical ideas and plans—he has ſaid that jacobiniſm (by which, if he means any thing in application to this country, is intended to deſignate the republican party) threatens to ſociety more ſerious evils than the three great ſcourges of the human race, war, peſtilence and famine.

Then all theſe leading characters of federal ariſtocracy are uniformly oppoſed to the democratic ſentiments of the country, and univerſally attached to the ſpirit and form of monarchy.

It is for the people of theſe ſtates to determine, whether ſuch men are any longer to be truſted—whether they have not already forfeited every claim to republican ſuffrage—and whether the election of JEFFERSON is not the only event that can at preſent preſerve the republicaniſm and happineſs of the country.

ALBANY, October 31.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Hartford, September 25, 1800.

"I herewith enclоſe you Mr. Biſhop's *Oration*. I would recommend it to all (in particular the landed intereſt of our country) who are deſtitute of being acquainted with the principles of the Conſtitution of the United States. This Oration may be called "*ſomething new under the ſun*;" and certainly will be conſidered ſo by many—for this reaſon:—It had its birth in Connecticut!—Yes, in Connecticut, the nurſery of Ariſtocracy! Had theſe ſentiments been pronounced a year ago, the author would have been immediately ſacrificed to appeaſe the advocates of tyranny and oppreſſion; and even now, it was not intended by the ariſtocratic faction that he ſhould utter ſuch important truths with impunity; for as will appear by the following, the ſpirit of oppreſſion ſtill animates that faction.

The Circuit Court recently cloſed their ſeſſions in this city; I am informed, and from ſuch authority that I doubt not in the leaſt the truth of the information, that it was the intention of the jury to have preſented Mr B as incloſed within the fence of the Sedition Law; but unluckily for them, they were diſappointed. The Chief Juſtice (*Cuſhing*) diſmiſſed them before they were aware of it; conſequently they had not time to report.

Reſpecting the late election—the day clearly demonſtrated the increaſe of Republicaniſm. Yet much will be ſaid of the triumph of Federaliſm; but let me tell you, that although there will be a majority of Federaliſts in the ſtate Aſſembly (as was expected)—in many towns the number of Republican freemen is nearly equal to that of Federaliſts—towns where till now Republicaniſm was in a manner extinct; where pulpit declamations, and vilifying aſſertions, have been levelled at thoſe known, or even ſuppoſed to poſſeſs republican principles. Viler means cannot be conceived, than were uſed in many places to influence this election; and in ſeveral towns the *miniſters of the Goſpel* delivered diſcourſes in the morning of election day, in which *Jefferſon* and the principal Republicans in the United States were ſhamefully traduced, vilified and abuſed."

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.

It is ſaid that accounts are received by the America, that new orders have been iſſued by the Britiſh Government to ſeize, and bring in for *Adjudication, alias condemnation*, all American veſſels bound to or from an *enemy's* Port—and that the Lords of Appeal have reſumed their ſittings, and *Condemn* in every inſtance, without exception. So much for the beloved effects of our treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, with Great Britain conſequent on the Convention between the United States and France. We ſhall not be ſurprized to ſee an attempt to ſeize and capture all our Frigates and Veſſels of War, without any Declaration of War, or Hoſtility, on the part of the Britiſh Government.

It is reported and believed, that the object of Mr. Thomas Cooper's late journey to New York, was to proſecute Alexander Hamilton for his highly ſeditious and incendiary libel againſt the Preſident of the U. States. If the fact is true, and we have reaſon to believe that it is, we hope that Mr. Cooper will have ſucceeded in inſtituting or at leaſt in organizing the proſecution againſt the libeller. The edition Law will recur, like Phalaris's Bull, become the inſtrument of the puniſhment of its inventors; and we ſhall ſee the figure which Mr. Hamilton will make in the poſture of a culprit at the bar of his injured country. He, of all others, has the leaſt reaſon to complain of this proceeding, he who with unbounded rage proſecuted the unfortunate *Frothingham*, for having written a libel againſt himſelf, and who not ſatisfied with the verdict of the jury, which to a man of humanity would have been a ſufficient triumph, had the inhumanity to ſuffer the poor helpleſs man to be torn from the boſom of his wife and children, and confined for ſeveral months in a loathſome goal, when a ſingle word from the mouth of his relentleſs proſecutor would have releaſed him.

What means Mr Cooper may have taken to inſtitute the proſecution, we do not know. In the caſe of Frothingham, Hamilton had nothing to do but to write a *mandatory* letter to the attorney general of New-York, as though he himſelf

had been the supreme authority of the state, the attorney general obeyed and Mr. Hamilton had not even the trouble of attending before the Court as a witness, or to interfere in any other manner than by issuing the supreme command. Mr. Cooper may with equal propriety, have issued a similar mandate to the District Attorney at New York but we fear not with the same success.

No doubt the great interest which the culprit has with certain persons, will under the prosecution of Mr. Hamilton, rather be an uphill work, be it undertaken by whom it may. Some of the printer's devils might perhaps be offered as a *propitiatory sacrifice* they are the *ignobile vulgus*, & then they might cry out that justice is dealt out equally to all. But that is not the object, Hamilton must be prosecuted, convicted and punished, or else the world will be convinced that the sedition law was merely intended to protect the *president of a party* and that it has no force to protect the *president of the United States*. It is known that several of the prosecutions under the sedition law, have been *ordered* by the executive authority, the president *must* therefore *order* Alexander Hamilton to be prosecuted. The district attorney is bound to prosecute him *in office*. If they do not do their duty respectively, the world will draw their own inferences.

At the same time the republicans must not wait for the tardy interference of authority. Any independent man may commence a prosecution and carry it on with effect—the temple of justice is, or ought to be open to every one. Those whose duty it is to enforce the laws will not dare to refuse the exercise of their ministry. We hope that Mr Cooper has taken the necessary measures to bring about the necessary work, if the absence of Mr. Hamilton from N. York, or the short stay which he made there have prevented him from doing it, it may be done by others. The party are by this time sufficiently sick of their sedition law; but *they* must swallow the cup which they have administered to others. They must *swallow it to the very dregs*. It will cure them, we hope, for ever, of the itch of mixing such deleterious compositions, and so ill suited to the American palate. Let the law be what it will, it must be equal, or we are not free.

Thanks are due to the respectable and much injured Thomas Cooper, for the noble and spirited firmness which he has displayed on this occasion.

In our paper of the 21st October, we gave a general statement, "That Pickering recalled Mr Pintard, our Consul, at Madeira upon *his own* authority."

Upon a farther investigation it appears that the facts are much worse than we then stated. Mr. *Pintard* had in several instances *effectually registered* the *impressment* of our seamen by British vessels at *Madeira*, and by his undaunted discharge of *his duty*, to his country, highly offended the *British naval Officers* on that station. It is pretty accurately ascertained, that intimations were made to the *secretary*, by a certain noted diplomatic character, that the *removal of Mr. Pintard would be a desirable event to his Court*, and more especially to Lord *St. Vincent*, who, it seems was highly offended that a YANKEE should dare to obstruct the execution of *his* orders.

Our *ex secretary on his own authority and with the most culpable condescention gave Mr. Liston assurances that Mr. Pintard should be recalled!* This shameful transaction getting to the knowledge of Mr. *P.* and perceiving that he was likely to be *sacrificed at the shrine of British influence*, he lost no time in returning home and confronting his calumniators Mr. Pickering having gone too far in his *unauthorized promises to Mr. Liston*, did not wish to recede! —a representation of the transaction was therefore made to the President, who it is said, was surprized at Mr. Pickering's conduct—and who confirmed Mr. Pintard in his appointment, to the great *mortification of the quondam secretary* and *his friend Mr. Liston*.—These facts do great honor to Mr. Adams, and we are always ready to do justice where it is due.

No doubt the appointment of a *Scotchman* as CONSUL at Madeira, would have been a very agreeable thing to Mr. Liston, and in which perhaps an *ex secretary* would have been very happy to oblige him!!

November 8.

Mr. Uriah Tracy of exterminating memory arrived here last week from the lake.—We have received a particular detail of the peregrination and embarkation of this great man, to and from Presq' isle, and Niagara. It appears that after an express had been sent from Pittsburgh to Erie to announce the coming of this Mr. Tracy, another was sent from thence to Fort Erie, to order the United States *brig Adams*, built it is said by the celebrated Matthew Ernest, ex contractor, and which cost the government seventy thousand dollars, immediately to sail for Presq' isle and remain there until the arrival of Mr. Tracy. The Adams did arrive and lay there four weeks for the gentleman, at about 550 dollars expense per month, independent of Mr. Tracy's wages of seven dollars per day together with the additional expense of keeping the public horses which carried him to the lake. On the 20th he sailed for fort Erie, landed on the British side and proceeded down to fort Niagara, spent two or three weeks there charmingly, then sailed in the brig up the lake pleasuring, and finally landed again on the 20th October. And this is the manner in which the western ports are examined! Mr. Tracy brought with him from Niagara, an old Indian canoe, which it is said employs a public horse to bring it to this place.

It is a fact worthy of observation, that every officer and part of the sailors on board of the brig Adams are British subjects, and two of the officers at this moment draw half pay in the British service—And yet Mr. Addison has the impudence to tell us that there is not a British faction in this country. Mr. Tracy after his fatiguing journey, at present appears very well, and living quite happily on his seven dollars per day.

Pittsburg Tree of Lib.

Head-Quarters, Leogane,
30 Fructidor, 8 year.

Toussaint L'Overture, major general of the army of St. Domingo, to Alexander Murray, esquire, commander of the station at St. Domingo.

I have received, worthy commander, your favor of the 28th of August ult. and am impressed with a grateful sense of the marks of kindness and civility you have been pleased to shew me. It gives me pleasure to be informed of your laudable intentions of preserving a good understanding between the respective officers of this Island and the United States; it being the means of rendering both countries happy.

I cherished the hope that in the number of prisoners taken by the Trumbull, certain persons might have been sent to me, from whom I might receive some useful information. —Those I allude to, I mentioned to Dr Stevens at the last interview we had at Port Republican, requesting that this favour might be solicited of the United States. They are the least culpable; the rest must abide by the consequences.

I wish you health and prosperity; and have the honour to be your humble servant,

TOUSSAINT L'OVERTURE.

INTERESTING.

French Commissioners to this Country.

It is reported, and we have reason to believe there is good foundation for it, that Mr OTTO, and Mr. DE LA FOREST, who were formerly in this country in the diplomatic line, are appointed by the French government to come out to this country, as Commissioners to *settle the differences* existing between the two countries

November 10.

On Friday afternoon, after the Governor had delivered his Speech, Mr. Boileau of the House of Representatives, read in his place, a bill for appointing by a joint vote, Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. It was made the order for this day.

LANCASTER, November 8.

Governor's Address.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Yesterday afternoon the Governor met the two Houses in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, and delivered the following Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The legislature having omitted to prescribe the manner, in which the electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States, shall be appointed, I have thought it incumbent on me, to furnish the present opportunity, for discharging a trust, so interesting to the honor of the state, and so essential to the prosperity of the Union. To preserve, indeed, the political balance of our Confederation, to promote the regular operations of government, to diffuse the blessings of concord, and to ensure the confidence of the people, are considerations intimately connected with the object, for which you have been convened; and having thus prompted an extraordinary interposition of the Executive power, they will, also, I am persuaded, command, on your part, a serious and salutary attention

It is to be regretted, Gentlemen, that the difference of opinion, which occurred on this subject, between the two branches of the last general assembly, has deprived our constituents of an immediate participation in the choice of Electors, either by an election of the citizens at large, or by an election of the citizens in districts. Since, however, the crisis affords no other alternative, than a Legislative appointment, or a derilection of the right of election, we cannot, I think, reflect upon the dangerous and disgraceful consequences of the latter course, without resolving to pursue the former. On the fidelity and vigilance of its several members, the Union depends for its energy and duration; and, it is obvious, that a neglect, or omission, of the important duties, assigned to the individual states, must, eventually, prove as destructive to our Federal Compact, as an opposition the most active, or a secession the most daring: For, a free and enlightened People will not long continue to maintain or to respect an institution, in which (from whatever cause) they have ceased to be represented.

Nor can we resist the influence of those occurrences which admonish us, at this momentous period of human affairs, to rally round the Constitution of our country, as the palladium of civil Liberty, and the last hope of Republican Virtue. To rescue Pennsylvania, therefore from the stigma of exhibiting to her sister states, a fatal example of discord and disorganization, as a motive, that cannot fail to supercede in every patriotic mind, the pride of opinion, as to the theory of our Government, or the bias of predilection, as to the various means of supplying its departments. For my own part, I acknowledge, that I have ever contemplated a general choice by the People, as the truest, fairest, safest, exposition of the Constitution; but a deference for the judgment and practice of others, taught me to respect a departure from that rule elsewhere before the necessity had arisen, which imposes a departure from it here. In eight States of the Union, Electors are appointed by a Vote of the two branches of their respective Legislatures, and appointments so made have been uniformly recognized by Congress. It is a great consolation, therefore, that on the present occasion, we have these authoritative precedents to pursue; since, permit me to repeat, it is only left to your discretion to decide, whether Pennsylvania shall abandon her elective rights, or exercise them in a manner, which has already been adopted by one half of the Confederation.

Though I have thus explicidly communicated my sentiments, and exonerated myself from all official responsibility, I still deeply partake of the general solicitude, for the issue of your deliberations. The situation of our Country is critical; but not alarming. In her external relations, the prospect of reconciliation and peace appears, by recent intelligence, to be realized; and nothing seems wanting to her domestic happiness, but a recollection of the common interest, by which all her Citizens must be equally animated, in their efforts to promote it. It has, perhaps then, fallen to the lot of Pennsylvania, not merely to determine an important election, but to extinguish, by a magnanimous example, those feuds and jealousies, which have disturbed the order of Society and which have threatened to eclipse the glory of the Revolution. Under this impression, we see, without surprise, the attention of the Union fixed upon the proceedings of the present day; while, from every quarter of the state, the wishes and prayers of our Fellow-citizens, emphatically appeal to the patriotism and fidelity of those, in whom they have delegated their power. Such just and honorable expectations will not be disappointed! No:—Superior to the suggestions of party, disdaining a contest about forms, and yielding to the precedents that have been established, your decision cannot fail to merit the approbation of our constituents, the applause of our sister States, and the gratitude of posterity.

I shall reserve, gentlemen, the communications on the general state of the commonwealth for a future message: but I cannot conclude at this time, without assuring you of my most cordial co-operation in every measure for the public good. Let us, then, cultivate, by every means in our power, a liberal and harmonious intercourse between the departments of the Government;—convinced, as we must be, that our private happiness, not less than our public duty, will be best promoted, under the influence of mutual confidence, deference and esteem.

THOMAS MCKEAN.

Nov. 7, 1800.

WILMINGTON, (Del.) Nov. 8.

On Wednesday last the Legislature of this state adjourned, after having appointed the following persons Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, viz.

Kensy Johns, esq.
Samuel White, esq.
Nathaniel Mitchell, esq.

BALTIMORE, November 10.

By a gentleman direct from the city of Washington, arrived last evening, we have received the following information—that on Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, P. M. a fire broke out in the building occupied by the war office, supposed to have commenced in the chamber of the secretary himself, and into which fire was scarcely ever admitted—A great portion of the books and papers were destroyed; those of the accomptant were saved—the aforementioned Building, belonging to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, with one adjoing, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Jackson, were consumed, notwithstanding the exertions of the citizens.

In addition to the above, we have just learnt, by a letter from Washington, that Mr. Dexter's apartment in which the fire originated, had been *locked up for the last two weeks*, the secretary having gone on a journey to the northward for his family. Mr Wolcott, with one of the clerks who first discovered the smoke issuing from the secretary's chamber, burst open the door, but they were instantly repelled almost suffocated, and retreated with difficulty from the flames, which instantly spread over every quarter of the building.

Mr. Dexter himself arrived at the unhappy moment of conflagration, very much injured by a fall from his carriage, which overset in that city.

November 11.

ELECTION OF ELECTORS.

Yesterday morning the Polls were opened in the different Wards of the City, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States—At the close, it appeared that the votes stood as follow:

	For G. Duvall.	J. T. Chase.
1st Ward,	285	148
2d ——,	180	68
3d ——,	53	54
4th ——,	80	37
5th ——,	132	27
6th ——,	160	21
7th ——,	267	29
8th ——,	340	55

Total, 1936, *Majority for Mr. D.* 1058.

It was impossible to obtain for publication this morning, the sundry statiments of the County Polls; the only one which has come to hand is that held at Mr. Murray's Tavern, where it appeared that the votes for the two Candidates were,

For N. R. Moore,	T. Chew Hunt,
242	14

FREDERICK-TOWN, (M.) Nov. 12.

The following is a correct statement of the returns from the different Districts of this county, at an Election held on Monday last the 10th inst. for an Elector for President and Vice-President of the United States.

		Dr. Tyler.	Mr. Murdock.
District.	No. I.	98	277
Do	No. II	370	196
Do	No. III	424	163
Do	No. IV	239	254
Do	No. V	114	366
Do	No. VI	229	214
Do	No. VII	250	614
		1724	2084
	Majority		360

ALEXANDRIA, November 8.

The Jockey Club Purses which were run for over the course near this town, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday last, were won by horses belonging to John Tayloe, Esquire. After the race on Thursday, the three successful coursers were marched in triumph through town preceded by the drum and fife.

NORFOLK, Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence to a gentleman in this Borough, dated October 28th.

"Before this can reach you, you will have heard that the British cruizers have orders to capture all neutrals with cargoes, or any part of their cargoes, the production of a country the enemy of Great Britain, unless bound home where they belong, or to Great Britain or Ireland. This, I am afraid, will cause great uneasiness in the United States. There are several vessels sent in lately, merely because part of their cargoes were sugar and coffee, bound to Spain."

PETERSBURG, November 14.

The Raleigh papers give statements of the polls for the election of Electors for the state of North-Carolina.—As far as the elections are ascertained, it appears that four republican candidates are already elected, to wit—Col. Taylor, for the district of Raleigh; Gideon Alston, for the district of Halifax; Major Tatam, for the district of Hillsborough; ——— Johnson, for the district of Edgcomb. The federal candidate, William Martin, is elected for the district of Fayetteville. From the other districts no returns had been received.

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Tuesday, November 18, 1800.

Returns from the different Counties of the Poll for Electors of President and Vice-President.

	Adams.	Jefferson
	2,829	13,081
Middlesex,	32	118
Gloucester	54	203
Mathews	29	171
Richmond County	28	123
Essex	46	209
Culpeper	100	372
Cumberland	11	289
Charles City	51	111
Prince William	42	168
King & Queen	47	237
Madison	25	238
King William	86	128
Botetourt	96	144
New-Kent	86	105
Fluvanna	9	246
Stafford	91	151
City of Williamsburg	24	25
Augusta	462	237
James City	32	75
Orange	7	337
Loudon	204	132
Franklin	27	514
Greensville	6	200
Southampton	90	293
Surry	6	325
Fauquier	132	308
King-George	47	91
	4699	18633
		4699
		13934

It is to be presumed that any man who declares against the possible progress of liberty, is not very favorable to political improvement. Mr Adams has said that the people of Europe could no more be governed by representative government than their cattle. He has extolled the British constitution as the greatest of all human inventions, & yet he is considered by a part of the federalists of this country, as deserving of popular suffrage, and that an administration like his can alone perpetuate the blessings of a strong and energetic government.

In a country where the constitution fixes the strength and tone of the government, what do men mean when they speak of a strong government? Do they mean that the government should be stronger than the constitution and of course break it down and destroy it, or do they mean that the government should be stronger than the attachment of the people to the principles of freedom, and of course that power should subvert liberty? If this be their meaning, it is time to denounce, as enemies to the constitution, those whose favourite toast is a strong government—those who have pledged themselves to lose their heads, or in a very short time, to be the leaders of triumphant armies.

It is time to call up the citizens of 1776, to suppress such factious, ambitious and turbulent spirits, with all their adherents and favourites.

The elections in South-Carolina are yet doubtful. The City of Charleston furnishes no criterion for judging of the general issue of the State elections. We find, by the returns for members of Congress in the Cheraw, Beaufort and Pinckney districts, already received that the present Members are warmly oppofed; while Gen. W. Butler, the Republican Candidate, has succeeded in Ninety Six, by a majority of 893 votes.

Voyage of Discovery.

All the papers have spoken of the voyage of Discovery to be undertaken by the two French ships Naturaliste and Geographe, under the command of captain Baudin. One of the objects of the expedition is, to establish in a positive manner the navigation of New Holland The French government have adopted all the means in their power to render the voyage useful to natural history, and to the knowledge of the manners of savage life. At the same time, Vaillant, so celebrated for his travels in the interior parts of Africa, will set off to explore new regions. He is to seek for the famous city which is said to be situated in the centre of the Torid Zone, and he is to prepare or establish commercial relations with those countries, with which, hitherto, no trade has been carried on but the slave trade. The expences of his journey are to be defrayed by a company of merchants at Marseilles, called the *Society of interior Africa*. This society wished to shew its respect for the persons employed in the expedition, by giving a farewell dinner to captain Boudin. Fifty persons were invited, Baudin was placed between Vaillant who did the honours of the day, and Bouganville. All the toasts were followed by airs, played by the consular band, which was at the battle of Marengo. Vaillant gave as a toast To the ships *Naturaliste* and *Geographe*—may they sail without danger to the farthest part of the world Captain Baudin gave—Buonaparte the First Consul of the republic, and patron of the expedition. The expedition will set sail almost immediately.

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, of this county some time in October last, a negro man, who says his name is NAT; about five feet six or seven inches high, a thick well set fellow, of a very dark complexion, broad face, adjudged to be about fifty years of age; says he was formerly the property of one Francis Wilkinson, of Henrico county, and after the death of the said Francis Wilkinson, was allotted to his son Thomas Wilkinson, who carried the said Nat into the county of Amelia and sold him to one John Mac, who sold him to a Mr. William Jones, of the said county of Amelia, to whom he now belongs. The said Nat has in his possession an instrument of writing purporting that he was emancipated by a certain James Bentford of Henrico county, the 24th of February, 1785; but it does not appear by the said writing that it has been proved and recorded in Henrico or any other court. The owner is desired to come forward and prove his property, pay the prison charges and take him away.

THOMAS HANCOCKE, Jailer.
Isle of Wight county,
11th Nov. 1800 } 4t

TAKEN UP by the subscriber, TWO STEERS, about four years old—the one red, with some white on the extreme of his tail—the other brindled, with a white ring round his tail and a white spot in his forehead. They have each of them M. on both horns; on one cut, the other branded with a hot iron—the right ear a smooth crop with two slits, the left a large half moon or underkeel. Appraised to 16 pounds.

GEORGE EVANS.

Sept. 30th, 1800

Notice

IS hereby given, that a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to revive the Warehouses for the Inspection of Tobacco, on Toluskey, in Richmond county.

FOR SALE,
At Samuel Pleasants' Printing-Office,

[*By the Dozen or Single Copy,*]

THE COLUMBIAN
Spelling & Reading
BOOK:
OR
AN EASY AND ALLURING GUIDE TO SPELLING AND READING,

Powhatan, Oct. 1800.

SIR,

COL. WILLIAM BENTLEY having some time in the year 1792, written a letter to a Lodge of Free Masons at Scottville, in Powhatan, of which we were both members, containing charges against me of a sort extremely libellous and calculated to injure my reputation—I was compelled in justification of myself, to institute a suit against him in the District Court in Richmond; this suit from a variety of causes was protracted for a considerable time. At the April term of the present year, it was agreed between Col. Bentley and myself to refer the suit to arbitrators; and James Pleasants, jun. William B. Giles, William Daniel, and Abraham B. Venable, Esq'rs. were appointed, who agreed upon the award, which will accompany this letter, and which I request you will publish.

An ineffectual effort was made by Mr Bentley at the September term of the District Court, to set the award aside—but it was confirmed by the court. It will be seen by the award, that pecuniary compensation was not my object in bringing suit; and as it contains the sentiments of four very upright and intelligent men, whose opinion was formed, after an investigation of all the evidence of the cause, I shall rest satisfied, with offering it without a comment to the public, through the medium of your paper, as the best justification of my character and conduct.

I am, with respect, yours, &c.

(Signed) *LITTLEBERRY MOSBY.*

To Mr. SAMUEL PLEASANTS, Jr.

At a District Court, held at the Capitol, in the City of Richmond, the 5th day of September, 1800.

Littleberry Mosby, plt. } *In the*
AGAINST } *Case.*
William Bentley, deft. }

THIS day came the parties by their attornies and the arbitrators to whose determination the matters in difference between the parties were submitted, by a rule of this court, entered the 9th of April last, this day returned their award in these words:

"Pursuant to an order of the Honorable District Court, hereto annexed, by which Littleberry Mosby, plaintiff, and William Bentley, defendant, have referred to us a dispute pending between them in the said court—We, the undersigned, have this 24th day of May, 1800, met at Powhatan Courthouse, and in the presence of both parties, heard the evidence on both sides, and are of opinion, that the defendant William Bentley, is guilty of the charge alledged against him by the plaintiff, Littleberry Mosby, in his declaration, and that the defendant William Bentley, had no probable cause for the accusation made by him, against the said Littleberry Mosby, as by his pleas he has suggested. We are further of opinion, that the oath taken by the said Littleberry Mosby upon the occasion mentioned by the defendant in his letter to the Lodge of Free Masons, No 80, was not only not evasive and suppressive of the truth, but is fully corroborated and supported by other evidence—and the plaintiff having disclaimed all desire of pecuniary compensation, We do award that the plaintiff recover of the defendant, FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS, a sum much less than we should otherwise have awarded, and the costs of this suit.

James Pleasants, jr.
William Daniel.
William B. Giles.
Abraham B. Venable."

In confirmation whereof, it is considered by the court, that the plaintiff recover against the defendant, the four hundred dollars in the said award mentioned, and his costs by him about his suit in his behalf expended—and the said defendant in mercy, &c.

A Copy,
Teste,
J. Robinson, *c. c.*

Costs 177 $\frac{33}{100}$ *Dols.*

By virtue of a deed of trust, made to me by John Annesley, to secure the payment of a debt due to Edmund Toney, by the said Annesley, and agreeable to a decree of the court of Powhatan county,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, for ready money, on Wednesday the 19th of November next, at Powhatan courthouse,

One LOT,

In the town of Scottvile, on which is a dwelling house with three rooms below & two above stairs, and several small houses. Likewise, 5 and one tenth acres of LAND, adjoining the said town and lot.

Frederick Woodson, *Trustee.*

Powhatan county, Oct. 25, 1800.

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Assortment,

Which they will dispose of on their usual terms.

(6w) *October 4th,* 1800.

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumber-house formerly owned by Thomas an Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany at the usual toll of grinding

Richmond, October 7, 1800. *tf*

Just Received,

And for sale by the Printer hereof,

THE

Columbian Reading Book,

OR

Historical Preceptor:

A collection of authentic histories, anecdotes, characters &c. &c. calculated to incite in youthful minds a love of virtue, from its intrinsic beauty and a hatred of vice, from its disgusting deformity

---

FACTS

Submitted to public consideration, as additional evidences of the efficacy of

Dr. Hamilton's Medicines,

In the cure of most disorders to which the human body is liable.

RHEUMATISM.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second street, between Mary and Christian streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows; namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life; notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed the 25th day of March, 1800, before Ebenezer Ferguson, esquire, one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

DANGEROUS COLD.

David Gilbert, toyman, No. 46, South Fourth street, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath, as follows; namely, that about 8 months ago he caught a severe cold, which resisted every remedy he could think of, and produced the most alarming effects; he could procure no rest for incessant coughing, nor breathe without pain and difficulty, and was finally so exhausted as to be scarcely able to walk about, which left his friends little hopes of his recovery, though the prescriptions of a respectable physician were constantly attended to. In this situation hearing of the efficacy of Hamilton's Elixir, a bottle was procured from Mr. Birch, No 17, South Second street; the first dose of which afforded the most surprising relief, and gave him more ease than he had enjoyed during the whole of the above period, and before the contents of one bottle were taken, he was perfectly cured, his strength and appetite recovered, and not a symptom of his former distressing complaints remained.

The above particulars the said David Gilbert wishes to be made public, as a testimony of his gratitude, and for the benefit of mankind.

DAVID GILBERT.

Sworn and subscribed before me the 24th day of March, 1800.

JOHN JENNINGS, alderman.

To parents who have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder, to which children are liable—the Elixir is so agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

WORMS.

A daughter of *Mr.* Ewing Wiley, No 109, Cedar street, Philadelphia, was dreadfully afflicted with worms, insomuch that her life was with great reason despaired of; her complexion faded and grew pale and sallow; her eyes sunken; her appetite was lost, and succeeded by a painful and constant sickness at the stomach; which general wasting and debility was accompanied with every appearance of a dangerous fever. From this deplorable situation she was relieved, and restored to a state of perfect health and strength in a few days, by the use of Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges; which expelled a great number of large pointed worms, from six to nine or twelve inches in length: one of which being of a most extraordinary thickness, (supposed from half an inch to an inch in diameter) was opened and found to contain a quantity of young ones. The above is communicated by Mr. Wiley, believing its perusal may be useful to many, by extending the knowledge of a medicine which merits universal attention:—But his testimony is only a corroboration of the experience of *more than fifty thousand* persons, of all ages, who have within twenty months past, been cured by this medicine, with the utmost ease and safety, of various complaints, arising from worms and from obstruction or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions; residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution; the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance; the unskilful or excessive use of mercury; the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparralleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weaknesses, obstinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is perfectly different in its qualities and operation from those hot and irritating drugs so frequently proposed for similar purposes, and which only recommend themselves by the dangerous rapidity of their effects, and which acting as a temporary, but violent stimulus on the nervous system infallibly produce greater evils than those they are intended to remove.

The principal operation of this remedy is in the stomach, restoring the digestive powers and sending from that organ new health and vigor into every part of the system; enriches and purifies the blood without inflaming it, braces without stimulating too violently the nervous system; strengthens the secretory vessels and the general habit; brings back the muscular fibres to their natural and healthy tone; and restores that nutrition which immoderate evacuations have destroyed, and whose loss had thrown the whole frame into langor and debility.

The Restorative is absolutely above all recommendation in removing those weaknesses and infirmities with which many females are afflicted the consequences of difficult and painful labors or of injudicious treatment therein.

The most obstinate seminal gleets; and the most distressing cases of fluor albus in females fall partially under the province of this restorative—speedily yield to its benign operation, and are radically cured, by correcting and purifying the acrimonious humors, restoring a proper degree of tension to the relaxed fibres, strengthening the weakened organs.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no nourishment or cordial could repair; a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

The Grand Restorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which assists considerably in producing a gradual and lasting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

FOR THE CURE OF

Venereal Complaints of every description.

PATENT

Indian Vegetable Specific,

Prepared by Dr. LEROUX.

The experience of several thousands who have been cured by this Medicine (a great proportion of them, after the skill of eminent physicians had proved ineffectual) demonstrate its efficacy in expelling the Venereal poison, however deeply rooted in the constitution and in counteracting those dreadful effects which often result from the improper use of Mercury.

The mildness of the VEGETABLE SPECIFIC is equal to its surprising efficacy, its operation is so gentle that it is given to Venereal patients in a state of pregnancy with the utmost safety, and performs a cure without disturbing the system or producing any of those disagreeable effects inseparable from the common remedies.

With the medicine is given a description of the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the disease, with copious directions for their treatment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the shortest time, and with the least inconvenience possible.

Sold by Lee & Co. Baltimore and by S. Pleasants Jun. (only) in Richmond.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling Esq. of Buckingham county, deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 290 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. (t. f.)

TO MILLERS.

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,
On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

Bound Almanacks

FOR 1801.

For sale at this Printing-Office.

THE public is respectfully informed that the Toll Bridge from this City to Manchester is now in far better order than it has been for some years, and will shortly be still further improved.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, October 18th 1800.

CASH GIVEN FOR

Wheat & Tobacco,

BY (1x's)

BARTLETT STILL.

The subscriber wishes to sell his

HOUSE & LOTS,

IN THIS CITY.

—ALSO—

Eight hundred acres of LAND, within seven miles of the City, extending from James River, at Westham, to the Three Notch'd Road—about 300 acres of the tract is wood land.—Possession of both places may be had immediately, reserving the privilege of securing and removing the crops at present on the plantation.——For terms apply to

John Pendleton.

Richmond, July 21, 1800.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY *SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUN.*

And to be had, wholesale and retail, at his Printing-Office, in Richmond;

THE VIRGINIA

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1801.

The Astronomical part by

ISAAC BRIGGS.

Adapted to the Latitude of Richmond, Virginia *September* 18, 1800.

Asher Marx,

Has just come to hand, an assortment of

INDIA GOODS,

Consisting Of

Bordin Patras,
Tandahs Mamoodys,
Alhabad Sannas,
Abbad Coffas, &c. &c.

Also,

Platillas, Bed Tickings,
Dowlas, Violins,
Checks & stripes, Playing Cards,

And a general assortment of

EUROPEAN & WEST-INDIA

GOODS,

Which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash Country Produce, or the usual Credit for approved paper.

Manchester, Oct. 20, 1800. [tf]

Slaves for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to us by William Cannon of the county of Buckingham, to secure to Cunninghams and Geerrant of New-Canton, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, we shall SELL, to the highest bidder, for Cash, in the town of New-Canton, on Tuesday the second day of December next, eight valuable

VIRGINIA-BORN SLAVES,

to wit; Charles, Frank, John, Major, Lewis, Kit, Lucy and Charity.

Wm. Anderson, } *Trustees*
Daniel Bagby, }

Oct. 27, 1800. *tds*

THE BRITISH ARMED SHIP,

Aurora,

Now at City Point, for Glasgow, having three fourths of her cargo engaged, will positively sail by the 15th proximate; for freight of the remainder, or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Captain on board, Robertson & Brown, Norfolk, Buchanan, Dunlop & Co. Petersburg, or

Robert Pollok & Co.

Richmond, 28th Oct. 1800. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Has just received a large assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable for the season;

CONSISTING of Rose and Striped Blankets; Kendal Cottons; Half-Thicks; Kerseys; Yorkshire Cloths; Superfine and Coarse Cloths; Fearnoughts; Coatings and Ticklenburgs; which he will dispose of very low by the BALE or PIECE, on a credit of SIX MONTHS

ALSO FOR SALE,

A few Bales of India Cottons;
Twenty-four casks of Broad Hoes;

And a few Cases of

OLD SHERRY WINE,

In Cases of 4 dozen bottles.

WILLIAM WISEHAM.

Richmond, Oct. 13, 1800. (2m)

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Young Man,

Well acquainted with the MILLING BUSINESS.——For further particulars apply to the Printer.

Richmond, Nov 10, 1800

Just published, and for Sale,

A PAMPHLET,

ENTITLED,

EXAMINATION

OF THE

QUESTION,

"How far the Common Law of England is the Law of the Federal Government of the United States?"

BY ST GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court in Virginia.

☞ They may be had at Prichard's Book-Store, the Offices of the Examiner and Virginia Argus, and at J. Dixon's Printing Office—*Price* 2/3.

Nov. 6.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

BY CHARLES CONWAY,

In the house formerly occupied by Dr M'Caw, opposite Mr Crouch's tavern. Members of the Assembly will be accommodated, by giving timely notice.

(4t) Richmond, Nov 4, 1800.

THE

Grand Lodge of Virginia

Will meet at the *MASONS' HALL* in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 10th day of December next.

W. H. Fitzhughsonn, G. S.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1800

One hundred weight of

New Feathers,

Wanted, or a few good FEATHER BEDS.—Enquire of the printer.

Nov. 4, 1800. (4t)

I WANT to hire for the ensuing year, a few COOPERS.

Joseph Gallego.

November 7, 1800.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

N the house lately occupied by Mr. GORTER, on the south side of the main street, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

Just Published,

(Price, three quarters of a dollar)

THE

Prospect before Us,

VOL. II. PART I.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleasants, *jun. Richmond.*

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

27 years of age; a good Washer, and clear Starcher; she can do any thing that is to be done about a house, and is very honest.—The price may be known by applying to

JAMES GALT.

Williamsburg, Nov. 7th, 1800. (3w)

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about four miles from Manchester, three stray Hogs, two sows and a barrow—the sows are red spotted with black and the barrow white, supposed to be eighteen months old, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left—appraised to four pounds five shillings.

Robert M'Tyre.

S. and S. Myers,

Have received an Assortment of

India and German

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale upon moderate terms at their store one door below the Eagle Tavern.

—ALSO—

Bar Iron,
Wine,
Sugar,
Brandy,
Holland Gin in cases, &c.

They will give Cash for Tobacco.

Richmond, 20th October, 1800. (3w)

For Sale at this Office,

A MAP OF THE RIVER RHINE,

From NIMEGUEN to BASLE;

Shewing the actual SEAT of WAR, between the French and Austrians.

—ALSO—

A MAP

Shewing the SEAT of WAR in GERMANY and ITALY, 1800.

Nov 1.

humanity, and enjoy the full protection of the laws."

IX. The French who inhabit Malta, and all the Maltese of whatever description who may be desirous to follow the French army and repair to France with their properties, shall be at liberty to do so. Those who possess moveable or fixed property, which cannot be immediately disposed of by sale, and who shall have an intention to become inhabitants of France, shall have six months from the date of the present capitulation to sell their landed and other property. These properties shall be respected. They shall have power to act in person, if they remain behind; or by their agent on the spot, should they follow the division. When they shall have finished their business, within the stipulated time, they shall be furnished with passports for France, and be at liberty to carry away their remaining property, and also their capitals in money and bills. Ans. "Granted; with reference to the answer of the preceding article."

X. Immediately after the signing of the capitulation, the English general shall leave it entirely at the disposition of the general commanding the French troops, to send a frigate, with the necessary crew, and an officer, charged to carry the capitulation to the French government. He shall receive the necessary passports for his safe passage. Ans. "Granted."

XI. As soon as the articles of capitulation shall be signed, the gate called the Bombas shall be surrendered to the English general, and shall be occupied by a guard of English and French, each of equal force. The guards shall not suffer either the soldiers of the besieging troops, or any inhabitants of the island whatever, to enter the city, until the French troops shall have been embarked and out of sight of the port—These precautions are indispensable, to prevent any subject of dispute, and that the articles of capitulation may be religiously observed. Answ. "Granted, conformably to the provisions in the answer to the first article. All precautions shall be also taken to prevent the armed Maltese from all access to the posts occupied by the French troops."

XII. All alienations or sales of moveable or immoveable property by the French government, during the time it has been in possession of Malta, and all transactions between individuals shall be held inviolable. Ans. "Granted, so far as they shall be just and lawful."

XIII. The agents of allied powers, who shall be found in the Valetta upon the surrender of the place, shall be in no wise molested, and their persons and properties shall be guaranteed by the present capitulation. Ans. "Granted."

XIV. Every ship of war or merchantman coming from France with the republican flag, and which shall present itself for entrance into the port, shall not be considered lawful prize, nor shall its crew be made prisoners during the space of twenty days from the date of the present capitulation, but it shall be sent back safe to France. Answer. "Refused."

XV. The general in chief and the other generals, shall be embarked with their aids-de camp, the officers attached to them, as also the ordonnateurs and their suite, without respective separation. "Granted."

XVI. The prisoners made during the siege, comprising the crews of the William Tell, and the frigate Diana, shall be given up and treated like the garrison. The same provision shall extend to the crew of the Justice, if it was taken on its way to one of the ports of the republic.

"The crew of the William Tell is already exchanged, and that of the Diana is to be sent to Minorca, to be there exchanged immediately.

XVII. Nobody in the service of the republic shall be subject to any act of reprisals of any kind or under any pretence whatever. "Granted."

XVIII. Should any difficulty arise respecting the terms and conditions of the capitulation they shall be interpreted in the sense most favourable to the garrison. "Granted according to justice."

Done and agreed upon at Malta, 18th Fructidor, (Sept. 5,) in the 8th year of the French republic.

(Signed)
General of division, VAUBOIS.
Rear admiral VILLENEUVE.
PIGOT, major general.
MARTIN, captain,
Commanding the ships of his Britanic majesty, and his allies before Malta.

TAKEN UP an committed to the jail of this county some time in October last, a negro man, who says his name is NAT; about five feet six or seven inches high, a thick well set fellow, of a very dark complexion, broad face, adjudged to be about fifty years of age; says he was formerly the property of one Francis Wilkinson, of Henrico county, and after the death of the said Francis Wilkinson, was allotted to his son Thomas Wilkinson, who carried the said Nat into the county of Amelia and sold him to one John Mac, who sold him to a Mr. William Jones, of the said county of Amelia, to whom he now belongs. The said Nat has in his possession an instrument of writing purporting that he was emancipated by a certain James Bentford of Henrico county, the 24th of February, 1785; but it does not appear by the said writing that it has been proved and recorded in Henrico or any other court. The owner is desired to come forward and prove his property, pay the prison charges and take him away.

THOMAS HANCOCKE, Jailer.
Isle of Wight county, 11th Nov. 1800 } 4w

Blank Writs, Executions
Subpœnas, &c.
For sale at this Printing-Office.

The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

Friday, November 21, 1800.

The Latest.

The Editor of the Baltimore American announces the receipt of London papers to October 10, by the America, arrived at Philadelphia.—The following are among the Extracts which he makes from them:

LONDON, October 10.

The abode of general Angereau, on the banks of the Rhine, appears to be as advantageous to the French republic, as it must be agreeable to himself. Quartered in one of the palaces of the Elector of Mentz, he indulges himself in good cheer, amuses himself with hunting, levies contributions, and concludes a great number of treaties of peace with the princes of Germany. Those of Hesse Homburg, of Solme, and of Ysenburg, are among the number. The defection of these allies will not much diminish the military strength of the Empire, for it may be doubted whether all three of them could furnish a regiment. Whatever may be their circumstances, Angereau will at all events make them find money for the republic, with more facility than they have found soldiers for the Emperor and the Empire.

—

RATISBON, Sept. 28.

A letter by an extraordinary Courier.

The Emperor has ratified the preliminaries of peace, which were signed at Paris on the 28 of July, by the French minister, Talleyrand and Count St. Julien. They were ratified at Alt, Ottingen, and Munich, in the Austrian & French head quarters, on the 20th inst.

Peace will again be restored. France obtains the Rhine for her boundary; and the Emperor as a guarantee of his sincere desire for peace, gives the French possession of the fortresses of Ingolstadt, Philipsburg, and Ulm, till the definitive treaty shall be concluded. The French army will likewise, till then keep its present position.

—

CARLSRUHE, September 28.

[*By a Courier extraordinary.*]

Early this morning an Austrian Courier passed through this city, who was sent off the day before yesterday from the Austrian head quarters to proceed with all dispatch to Strasburg and Paris. By the way, he met two French couriers, who were going to Gen. Moreau and from whom we learned that new propositions of peace had been transmitted from Buonaparte, which the Emperor had accepted and ratified. A French courier from Munich to Paris passed thro' this city, who said he carried orders to transmit by the Telegraph from Strasburg, intelligence of the signing of the preliminaries of peace.

More political delusion.

[*From the American Citizen.*]

The Eastern papers, says Mr Lang, "are filled with Toasts drank at the celebration of the President's Birth Day. They all breathe true Federalism, and are calculated to shew the firm attachment of the Eastern state to our Constitution and Government." A curious way of shewing an attachment to the Constitution or to the genuine principles of Liberty, by convening on the Birth day of a great man, and exalting his character above all principle. By toasting him as the "Achme of the Pyramid, the weight of whose character should consolidate by its pressure all the component parts of the structure." It is complete Monarchism, which consolidates all the component parts of Government under the pressure of one man. It may be true Federalism, to shew "an attachment to the Constitution by celebrating the Birth of great men; but Republicans shew their attachment to the Constitution by celebrating the Birth-day of the principles upon which it was founded—they consider the Constitution, instead of John Adams, as the Achme of the political Pyramid that consolidates all its component parts.

The Federalism of the Eastern States has said nothing about the Birth-day of Principle, or the Birth day of the American Nation and Governments—No, this Federalism could not shine conspicuous until the Birth-day of some *great man* should arrive—then every thing must be consolidated by the pressure of his character. The Declaration of Independence, the principles of Liberty, and the Constitutions of the Country, are all considered as nothing when compared with this Achme of perfection.

If the Birth day of every *great* man in this Country was to be celebrated with pomp and parade, (as there is as much reason for an exhibition of pomp on the Birth day of one great man as another) how long would it be before this Country would have to sit in solemn silence and mourn for departed freedom. While Federalism exalts men, let Republicanism exalt principle, and they may bid defiance to the machinations of Aristocracy.

Among the greatest misfortunes which have befallen this country, is the violent ill-will existing among men who entertain different political principles. The evils which this ill will produces are so numerous and so widely extended, as to interfere with the useful intercourses of society, to disturb the peace of families, and to calumniate, and in some cases destroy the reputations of the most virtuous citizens. A life rendered illustrious by acts of public utility, and endeared by offices of private worth, is often blasted by the malignant breath of this demon. Viewing the man who differs from me in certain political tenets as my enemy, his virtues are at once ascribed to hypocrisy, and his foibles converted into crimes; while, on the other hand, the profligacy of him, who coincides with me in opinion, is either denied, or palliated on the ground of the imperfection of human nature.

Of course virtue and vice become convertible terms. They cease to depend upon the open, undisguised actions of men. They exclusively attach themselves to classes of individuals who profess certain speculative tenets!

Citizens of America is this right? Is it your wish to be happy? If this be your wish, can it be realized any other way than by making virtue your directress? And is virtue of any party? Does she attach herself exclusively to those men who entertain certain beliefs; does she fly from those who entertain different beliefs?—Believe me this is not the case. Men, equally good and equally great, hold sentiments unequivocally hostile. Their views of national policy differ in every point.

This difference may be a subject of regret, but ought it to be a source of hatred?

What is the first duty of every good citizen? Clearly to promote the general good. This he does in the surest way by the industrious pursuits of his private occupation, and by co-operating in the formation and execution of those measures, on which the peace and welfare of his country depend. With respect to personal employment, we all agree to leave men entirely to themselves. A shoemaker does not quarrel with a Taylor for pursuing a business different from his own. Every man is acknowledged to be the best judge of his own talents for any particular calling, and so far at least, "all "nature's differences is all nature's peace."

But when men meet together in their political capacity to devise means for securing their present, and extending their future happiness, they are found essentially to differ. And from what does this arise? It rises undoubtedly in some degree from the sinister motives of a few men, who would pursue their own interests at the expense of those of their fellow men; but it arises in a still greater degree from the different portions of information possessed by different men. By the great mass of mankind the same objects are sought; it is only respecting the means they disagree.

Now, is their any reason, is there any virtue, in my calling a man a knave, who at worst only deserves the epithet of fool? Farther, is it not still more irrational for me, who may be but moderately informed myself, to calumniate, by ascribing to him corrupt motives, an individual whose strength of mind or acquired knowledge qualifies more correctly, to discern the true path of national glory?

Is there a citizen, who reads these remarks, and does not acknowledge their truth? If there be such an one, let him blush for his want of understanding. He is a weak man, whose vanity cherishes the belief that he governs others, while in reality he is the slave of his own prejudices.

[National Intelligencer.]

From a London Paper.

A convicted sheep stealer, when called upon for his defence on his trial, made the court smile by the following curious one.

"*My Lord*, this a very pretty story these here witnesses have told your honor about me. They want to make you believe that it was an uncommon affair to find a few joints of mutton in my house, whereas they all *knows* that I have been in the butchering line these many years; that is, My Lord, I buys up all the rotten sheep and cows. The farmers knows it, My Lord. Now you must know, My Lord, this here man, (pointing to one of the witnesses) this here fellow is the only one that opposes me in the line; he knows My Lord, if he *can do me*, it will be a pretty penny in his pocket; I dare say, My Lord, if I'm *done*, it will be a fortune to himself of full 15l. a year; so you see, My Lord, he is a pretty fellow for a witness. Then, My Lord, here's this other fellow, (pointing to another witness) he owes me a grudge, as you may suppose, for you know I'd a law-suit with him, and cast him, *so he's sore*. Indeed, My Lord, I only cast him, *as you may say*, because the fact was, we was both cast, that is, My Lord, *we were laid upon our backs*, for the lawyers got every farthing of him and me too. So you see, My Lord, taking all these things into consideration, there's not much to be depended on what they say."

From a London Paper.

A curious action was lately tried in the Marshalsea Court, to recover compensation in damages for losing the use of two fingers, which happened in the following manner:—A Mrs. Lowry went into the shop of the defendant, a butcher in Gosswell-street, to buy some meat, and while she was pointing out the place where she would have it cut, the butcher, in his eagerness to serve his customer, whipt off a great slice, but at the same time wounded two of her fingers in such a manner as ever after to deprive her of the use of them.—For the defendant it was contended, that the butcher was not responsible, as the act was not proved to have been done maliciously or wilfully. The jury, in consideration of the butcher not being in opulent circumstances, contented themselves with giving damages—*thirty pounds*.

Postscript.

The Senate of the Pennsylvania Legislature have negatived the Bill from the House of Representatives, providing for the choice of Electors of President and Vice President by a JOINT-VOTE of the members of the two Houses THIRTEEN to ELEVEN.

A new bill was then introduced by the senate, providing that the fifteen electors should be appointed, *eight* by the House of Representatives, and *seven* by the Senate; which last bill, says the Philadelphia True American of Saturday morning, "was sent to the House of Representatives on Thursday the 13th inst. where it was rejected—57 to 20. It was to be returned to the Senate the next day, in its original form."

—DIED—

On Thursday the 13th inst at his seat near this city, Mr. FRANCIS LEWIS, of Henrico. In him his country has lost a lover of its rights, and the community a virtuous citizen. He was a tender and loving husband, an affectionate and indulgent parent, a humane master, a kind good neighbour, and a most sincere friend. He has left a disconsolate widow, with seven small children, and a numerous line of friends and acquaintance to deplore his loss.

In vain this tear, lamented friend, is shed,
In vain my breast may sorrow for thy doom;
The pang of woe can never reach the dead,
Or pierce the sad recesses of the tomb.

Yet, sacred shade, the tributary sigh,
Which friendship pays, is tenderness receive;
It is the lot of excellence to die,
And must be nature's privilege to grieve.

Time's rapid course mysterious appears,
A new extension of our days to lend;
Yet every moment added to our years,
Is sent to draw existence to an end.

Then while the fates prolong this fleeting breath,
My friend, thy bright example let me see;
That I may learn to meet the stroke of death,
And share eternal happiness with thee.

M.

Henrico, 17th Nov. 1800.

Notice

ALL persons having claims on the estate of RICHARD ADAMS, deceased, may have them adjusted and receive payment by applying to the subscriber.——Those who are indebted to said estate, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their accounts, otherwise they will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, as it is the wish of the subscriber to close his administration with all possible dispatch.

THE STOCKS OF

Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and all the Farming Utensils & crops of Corn, Fodder. &c.

Of the above named estate, will be offered *FOR SALE*,
At the times and places following, viz.
On the 10th December, at the plantation near Goochland courthouse, if fair, otherwise the next fair day.
On the 13th December, on the three Forks of the Byrd, in Fluvanna county.
On the 17th December, on the head of Rock Fish River, in Amherst county.
On the 22d December, on Calf Pasture River, in Augusta county.

The above property will be sold on a credit of twelve months for all sums exceeding twenty dollars. Bonds with approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, will be required.

JOHN ADAMS, Adm'r.

BY virtue of a Power of Attorney, given to me by the Legatees of Richard Adams, deceased, I will SELL, by private contract,

A tract of Land,

Lying within three miles of Goochland courthouse containing 400 acres, about 150 acres of which are cleared, the balance well timbered. The tract is well watered, and contains a quantity of valuable Meadow. The land will be shewn by Michael Robinson, living on the premises, and the terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

J. ADAMS.

I will SELL on my own account,

A tract of Land,

In New-Kent county, three miles above the court-house, containing near 700 acres, 300 acres of which are cleared, the balance remarkably well timbered. There is an Orchard of upwards of 500 young apple trees, in a situation that never fails to bear. The land is well watered, and is well suited to all the varieties of crops of this climate. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected when possession is given, the balance in equal annual payments.

On the same terms, I will SELL

Four Lots,

In Cumberland Town, New Kent, with a tolerable good dwelling house and two large granaries.

ALSO,

A tract of Land,

Six miles from this city, in Henrico county, containing about 400 acres, the whole of which is covered with the most valuable timber for building.

J. ADAMS.

Richmond, November 19, 1800.

Bound Almanacks
FOR 1801.
For sale at this Printing-Office.

VIRGINIA, to wit:

By the Governor of the Commonwealth.

BE IT KNOWN, That on examination in Council of the returns made by the Commissioners appointed to hold Elections in the several Counties in the Commonwealth of Electors to choose a President and Vice-President of the United States, it appears that the following persons are duly elected to that office, which is hereby certified and ordered to be published at public expense in two succeeding numbers in all the Gazettes in the State,—viz.

George Wythe, of the City of Richmond.
William Newsum, of Princess Anne.
Edmund Pendleton, sen. of Caroline.
William H. Cabell, of Amherst.
James Madison, jun. of Orange.
John Page, of Gloucester.
Thomas Newton jun. of Norfolk Borough.
Carter B. Harrison, of Prince George.
General Joseph Jones, of Dinwiddie.
William B. Giles, of Amelia.
Creed Taylor, of Cumberland.
Thomas Read, sen. of Charlotte.
George Penn, of Patrick.
Walter Jones, of Northumberland.
Richard Brent, of Prince William.
William Ellzey, of Loudoun.
Andrew Moore, of Rockbridge.
Gen. John Brown, of Hardy.
Gen. John Preston, of Montgomery.
Hugh Holmes, of Frederick.
Archibald Stuart, of Augusta.

Given under my hand at Richmond, this 21st day of November, 1800.

JAMES MONROE.

At a Meeting of the Tailors of the City of Richmond, at Mr. Richard Bowler's Tavern, on Monday the 3d of November, 1800, for the purpose of adopting some Regulations necessary to be observed in the prosecution of their Business—

WHEREUPON, it appearing to them, that the compensation heretofore received for their labours, was too small to afford that support, which they ought to expect from their business:—

It was unanimously Resolved, That the price for making of each suit of Clothes hereafter, shall be Six Dollars, (Boys and Servants Clothes excepted.) Hoping that their customers and friends to whom they are under particular obligations, for past favours, will not forsake them, when they come to take into consideration the circumstances of *living—Wages for Journeymen, House Rent*, and many other expenses which consequently must accrue.

Therefore, in obedience to the above resolution, we the undersigned, do bind ourselves in the penal sum of Ten Dollars, to be recovered by Law, for each and every breach or violation of the same.

LEWIS WERCQ.
JAMES HURTT
JAMES P. HOPKINS.
DUDLEY & GIBBS.
WILLIAM PRINCE.
RICHARD BURNS.

London Particular Madeira WINE,
OF THE VERY FIRST QUALITY,
Just come to hand, and for Sale, by the Pipe, by
Pickett, Pollard & Johnston.
Richmond, Nov. 20, 1800 4w

For Sale, or to be Rented,

The noted Tavern,

ON the main street, in the town of Manchester, lately occupied, and has been for seven years past, by Mr Zachariah Brooks, who from his attention, and the situation of the place, has made an easy fortune. To enumerate or say any thing of the conveniences of this tenement for public business, I forbear, as the place when viewed will speak for itself.

Any additional improvements that may be thought necessary or required by the person who rents it, shall be done immediately, and possession given the first day of March, 1801.

Francis Smith.

Chesterfield county, Nov. 15, 1800. tf

PURSUANT to a deed of trust, made by Peterfield Archer, of the county of Amelia, to William Meriwether and John Wily, of the said county, to secure a claim against the said Peterfield Archer,

Will be offered for SALE,
On the premises on the fifteenth day of December, 1800, for ready money,

The tract of Land,

Whereon the said Archer now resides, and known by the name of Huntingdon, in the said county, by

Wm. Meriwether } AND John Wily, } Trustees.

Nov. 19, 1800. 3w

STOLEN or STRAYED,
From the Lot of Mr Michael Myers.

A Sorrel Mare,

With foal; she is about four feet seven inches in height, all four of her feet white, with a blaze in her face, some saddle spots, a black spot on her hip, and has a film on one of her eyes, also a scar on her neck, occasioned by the friction of the collar. Whoever will apprehend the said mare, and bring her to the lot of Mr Myers, shall be rewarded by

ANN BOOEN.

Richmond, Nov. 15, 1800 3

Domestic Medicines.

FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AND CONSUMPTIONS.

DR. CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

IS a Medicine unequalled by any other in the world—Since first discovered by Dr. Church, it has restored to Health many Thousands of the most Emaciated Objects, both Asthmatic and Consumptive that were ever known to exist, in Europe, America and the West Indies, and often when every other Medicine had been used without effect, and the most eminent of the Faculty consulted in vain. It is a Sovereign, Speedy, and Effectual Remedy in

Head-Aches,	Sore Throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortness of breath,	Congealed Phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of Blood,
Tightness of the chest	Soreness of the Breast and Stomach, &c
Hooping Cough,	&c

ASTHMAS & CONSUMPTIONS,

and all Disorders of the Breasts and Lungs. Further proof of its efficacy, with a list of upwards of One Thousand Attested Cases of Cure, may be seen at the place of Sale.

The only Medicine in the World, that Cures the most Inveterate ITCH in four hours.

The Genuine Patent Scotch Ointment,

For Pleasantness, Safety, Expedition, Ease and Certainty, is infinitely superior to any other Medicine for the cure of the Itch. It is so certain in its operation, that it has never failed in any one instance whatever, of effectually curing that disagreeable disorder in four hours, by one application only, though applied to many thousands in England, Scotland and Ireland. It does not contain the least particle of Mercury, see the Affidavit, but may be applied with the greatest safety on the most delicate Lady during her pregnancy; or the tenderest Infants.

The Proprietor is so certain of its infallibility, that he engages to return the money to any person on whom it does not perform a cure in four hours.

FOR Nervous Disorders, Female Complaints, Gout in the Stomach, Melancholy, Seminal Weaknesses, Loss of Appetite, Bilious Disorders, Inward Weaknesses, Indigestion, Obstinate Gleets, Juvenile Indiscretions, and Premature Old Age, and every other Symptom of extreme debility, which are the consequences of a dissipated life—Excess of Pleasure or Grief—Heat or Change of Climate—Immoderate Use of Tea, Spirituous Liquors, or any Intemperance—Bad Lyings in—Diseases incident to Young Girls and Women at a certain period of life—

The Cordial Restorative Balsam

Is recommended as a Medicine of specific and unparrelleled virtues for the immediate relief and speedy and permanent cure of the above disorders, having stood a trial of many successful years, during which period many thousands of both sexes have been restored from the brink of the grave.

This Balsam is particularly adapted to weak Female Constitutions, as well as to phlegmatic habits in general; it acts powerfully as a nervine, not only to the weak stomach, but to the whole nervous system; corrects a vitiated appetite and digestion in the first passages, and assists wonderfully in recovering the tone of the urinary and genital organs.—Hence its efficacy in the most obstinate seminal gleets in men, & corresponding weaknesses in women; and hence it will contribute more safely, surely and honourably towards conjugal happiness, than any of those irritating, diabolical compositions which are so shamefully administered to the unwary.

It is earnestly recommended to those ladies, who from repeated and difficult labours, are afflicted with weaknesses and infirmities; in which cases it is highly useful, strengthening at the same time the stomach, the back, the weakened organs, and the whole constitution.

Those, who in advanced life, feel the consequences of youthful excess, or unfortunate youth, who have brought on themselves a numerous train of evils, will by the use of this, find themselves restored to health and strength, and all the melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

For whether the system has received a shock, and is debilitated from imprudencies or inattention in the earliest part of life, or is sinking under the advance of years, a few doses of this Medicine will afford immediate assurance of returning health and strength, by giving tone to the muscular system, and organs of digestion, and by renovating the whole constitution.

To the young it will afford lasting health, strength and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; and to the aged and infirm, it will assuredly furnish great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the system; it will not give immortality; but if it be in the power of Medicine to gild the autumn of declining years and calmly and tranquility protract the close of life beyond its narrow span, this Restorative is capable of effecting that grand consideration.

Constitutions relaxed, weak or decayed in men or women, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative.

Old coughs, soon relieved, and speedily cured. Poverty of blood and emaciated limbs, where long meet the happiest change;

the chill watery fluid become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthful.

It will no doubt be acceptable to the reader, to the accounts of some of the remarkable cases and cures which have been performed by this truly invaluable medicine, in the disorders for which it was invented; we have therefore selected a few of such cases as have come within his own immediate knowledge, which are published and may be had (gratis) at any of the places where the Medicine is sold.

FOR THE CURE OF FITS.

THE PATENT ATTISPASMODIC ELIXIR

Convulsions,	Hysteric,
Epileptic, or	Falling Fits,

Are effectually Cured by this Excellent Medicine. Its virtues are absolutely Specific and Unparalleled. It has failed in no instance within the knowledge of the proprietor (when taken agreeable to the directions, and perseverance) the most dreadful Fits ever known. One case of Cure is subjoined out of a considerable number, as proof of its Efficacy attested before the Lord Mayor of London.

AFFIDAVIT.

"I, James Pocock, of No 40 North Street, in the Parish of St. Luke's, Middlesex, do make oath, That I was grievously afflicted with Fits for upwards of fourteen years, and that in so violent a degree, as to require twelve men to hold me in them, to prevent me dashing myself to pieces: They would generally fasten me five, six, and often seven hours; in consequence of which my constitution became quite emaciated. I made applications to many eminent gentlemen of the faculty, who afforded me no relief whatever: till I applied to Dr. James Church, of the City Road, who prescribed his Antispasmodic Elixir for me, which I took, and which alone cured me of the most dreadful Fits, and restored me to perfect health. This deponent further maketh oath, and saith, that it is now two years since he was cured of his fits, and he has had no return of them whatever.

JAMES POCOCK.

Sworn before me at the Mansion-House, this twenty-ninth day of August, 1796.

WM. CURTIS, Mayor.

DR. CHURCH'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE LOZENGES

For Destroying Worms in Children and Grown Persons.

They are an excellent alterative, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent; may be administered to children of all ages, and to grown persons with the greatest safety; are singularly efficacious for Gross Humours, Eruptions, Sore Heads, Bilious Complaints, &c. and are excellent after the Small-Pox, Measles and Fevers: also as a Physic in the Spring and Fall of the year.—Price 50 cents each box.

Prepared (only) and sold by the inventor and proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Dispensary, New-York, and by the general Venders of his Medicines in the United States.

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE EYES

The Celebrated Eye-Salve,

PREPARED BY DR. J. CHURCH.

For several years universally acknowledged as a certain and infallible cure for Inflammations, Dunness, Dryness, Blights, Itchings, and Films on the Eyes, proceeding from natural weakness, or from accidents, such as Blows, Dust, Lime, or any thing else being thrown into the Eyes. It is admirable in natural weakness of Sight, in Defluctions of Rheum, and for Ailments in the Eyes, after the Small-Pox, Measles, and Fevers: It is singularly efficacious in destroying of all Watery and Gross Humours, and in Strengthening the Sight. In short, there is no disease to which the Eye is subject, but this Salve is a Sovereign Remedy. Many hundreds have experienced its efficacy when in the greatest danger of losing their sight. A considerable number of cases may be seen at the place of sale.

VOLATILE TINCTURE,

FOR THE TOOTH ACHE,

The most efficacious remedy ever discovered for that tormenting pain. It is an immediate and permanent relief in the most violent cases; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and may with safety be applied to pregnant women or to children. Price 37½ cents,

To the Nervous, Weak, Debilitated, Sedentary, and Consumptive,

IS RECOMMENDED

The celebrated Botanical Tea,

INSTEAD OF FOREIGN TEA.

This Tea is universally approved of in preference to Foreign Tea, as the most pleasant, wholesome, enlivening, invigorating, and powerful restorative ever adopted, for persons of all ages, but particularly those of the above description; as it will infallibly strengthen, and eventually repair a bad constitution.

It is taken for breakfast instead of foreign tea, and as our first ailment in the morning is designed to recruit the waste of the body from the night's insensible perspiration, it is well known, and an important fact which ought to be borne on the mind of every one, that foreign teas are inadequate to such purpose, as oil will allow; it unnerves and wears the substance of the solids—This substitute is profusely approved as a salutary and nourishing diet, or as a morning and afternoon beverage.

The Botanical Tea

Is singularly efficacious in all cases of Inward weakness, trembling or shaking of the hands, loss of appetite, (particularly in the morning,) depression of spirits, windy complaints.——It speedily relieves the head ache, stomach in gouty or rheumatic cases; and in cases of weak digestion, but particularly after making too free with the constitution, by an immoderate use of wine, spirituous liquors, or any intemperance; it is happily suited to hot climates, and is adopted and approved of by some of the first families in the United States and in the West Indies, for its nourishing and invigorating properties; and in bilious cases, where the appetite has failed, it is a sovereign remedy,

Prepared, (only) by Doct. James Church, New-York,

FOR THE CURE OF CORNS.

Infallible German Corn Plaister.

This Plaister (the invention of a German Physician, who administered it in Germany with the greatest success) is infallible for the Cure of Corns: It will effectually eradicate them, Root and Branch, in a short time.

Prepared and sold by Dr Church, at his Dispensary, Washington-Street, New York

Pimples, Blotches, Tetters, Ring-Worms, Freckles, Sun-Burns, Shingles and the Prickly-Heat, are effectually and speedily cured, by the application of

The Genuine Vegetable Lotion.

PREPARED ONLY BY THE INVENTOR,

DR. JAMES CHURCH,

At his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York.

The Proprietor, from having administered it several years, with the greatest success in England, is confident it is unrivalled by any Lotion or Cosmetic whatever. It speedily removes all kinds of Eruptions, Freckles and Sun-Burns, and leaves a Clear Smooth Skin. He therefore recommends it use to every person so afflicted, as an Efficacious and Infallible Cure.

☞ *The above* MEDICINES *are prepared, only, by Dr.* JAMES CHURCH, *at his Dispensary, New-York; & sold by appointment, by* SAMUEL PLEASANTS *Jun. printer Richmond Virginia.*

June 2d, 1800.

COPPER & TIN WARE *Manufactory.*

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to a generous public, for the very great encouragement he has met with in his line of business; and begs leave to inform his friends & customers, that he has on hand a quantity of STRONG STOUT COPPER in SHEETS and bottoms, that they may be supplied with STILLS on the shortest notice, either with PATENT, COPPER or PEWTER WORMS.

He has a number of STILLS of all sizes finished and ready for delivery, made on the best and most improved principles, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

WILLIAM COOK.

N. B. All kinds of TIN WORK as usual.

☞ The highest cash price given for old BRASS, COPPER, PEWTER or LEAD.

WERCQ & MARCHAND,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are opening next door to Mr. S. Pleasants' Printing-Office,

A Dry Good Store,

Where gentlemen will always find a great variety of Superfine Broadcloths, fashionable Cassimere, Swandowns, &c. &c. on the lowest terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR & HABIT MAKER,

Informs his friends and the public, that he continues carrying on his business as usual, in the upper story of the house he occupies, and that he has provided himself with a sufficient number of Journeymen to furnish ready made clothes on the shortest notice.

Wanted an APPRENTICE, who can bring good recommendations,

October 9th, 1800. (w2m)

20 Dollars Reward

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in the lower end of Hanover, about the 10th day of May last, a tall, straight, black Negro Woman, by the name of

POLLY;

about 24 or 25 years of age, with large, heavy white eyes, speaks very fast when a little agitated, and has sustained a small injury to the end of the middle finger of her right hand by a whitlow. She had formerly a husband in George a mulatto man servant belonging to John Mayo, Esq. near Richmond, and who eloped from his master about twelve months ago, and is not yet recovered.—It is expected that the above woman has been enticed or taken off by him. Whoever will deliver the said negro woman to me, or secure her in some jail so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward

John Williamson.

Richmond, August 23, 1800.

At a Court held for Prince Edward County, October 20th, 1800.

Richard Blanton, plt. / *Against* / John Blanton, deft. } *In Chancery.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *It is Ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of March court next and answer the plaintiff's bill: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newspapers in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy, Teste,

Ben. Watkins, *d. c.*

FOR SALE,

A tract of Land,

Within about two miles of Hanover Town, late the property of Mr Bart. Anderson, dec. containing about four hundred acres. It has thereon a convenient dwelling house in pretty good repair, with tolerable convenient out houses. This tract is subject to Mrs Anderson's dower,

Also, One other Tract, called the Mill Seat Tract, within one mile of the mansion, containing about fifty five acres.—For terms apply to

M. Anderson, *agent for* M. W. Anderson & Co.

Nov 1, 1800. (w3t)

My seat in Hanover county, known by the name of GOLD-MINE, *is still for sale.* *M. A.*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, at Prince Edward courthouse, a *RED STEER*, two years old last spring, marked with a crop in the left ear, and crop and slit in the right. Appraised to six dollars.

Richard N. Venable.

October 29th, 1800. (3t)

ADVERTISEMENT.

This is to notify, that all persons indebted to the subscriber are forwarned from making payment to any but the subscriber himself, or those empowered to receive the same, by the special order of the subscriber, as payment made to any other after this date will not be deemed good, and this advertisement will be plead in bar. No debts contracted will be paid by me unless my signature is annexed,

Daniel Gordon.

Manchester, September 8, 1800. (6m.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

ANXIOUS to discharge every just claim against his proportion of the estate of Robert Bolling, Esq. of Buckingham county deceased, will SELL upwards of one hundred acres of best James river

Low Grounds,

In Amherst county, near Lynchburg, and next to the lines of Mr. William Galt, with the adjoining High Lands, and a most valuable Mill Seat, not far from the mouth of Big Stovals creek.

Also, two Tracts in Buckingham county (one of 320, and the other of 290 acres) of prime

Tobacco Land,

On the north branches of Willis's river.—The Amherst land will be shewn by my overseer on the premises, and the Buckingham lands by the subscriber, for which one third of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the balance in two annual payments.

P. BOLLING.

Buckingham county, 10th July, 1800. } (t. f.)

☞ *TO MILLERS.*

An Excellent Assortment of

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS,

ARE JUST RECEIVED,

and for Sale at the Store of the Subscriber.

Joseph Darmsdatt.

January 1, 1800. (tf)

To be Sold,

A well Finished Three Story

HOUSE,

With a Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-house, Coach house and Garden—on the main street a few doors below the courthouse, at present occupied by Jacob Abrahams.——For further particulars apply to the subscriber.

Jacob I. Cohen,

On Shockoe Hill.

Richmond, Jan. 27, 1800. tf

Indian Meal, Homany & Bran,

Are kept for Sale at the Lumber-house formerly owned by Thomas an Ebenezer Maule, near the canal bridge leading to the Hay-Market, where Corn will be received in exchange for Meal or Homany at the usual toll of grinding.

Richmond, October 7, 1800 tf

Bail & Delivery Bonds

For sale at this Printing-Office.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A Young Man,

Well acquainted with the MILLING BUSINESS.——For further particulars apply to the Printer.

Richmond, Nov. 10, 1800

Just published, and for Sale,

A PAMPHLET,

ENTITLED,

EXAMINATION

OF THE

QUESTION,

"*How far the Common Law of England is the Law of the Federal Government of the United States.?*"

By ST. GEORGE TUCKER,

Professor of Law in the University of William and Mary, and one of the Judges of the General Court in Virginia.

☞ They may be had at Prichard's Book-Store, the Offices of the Examiner and Virginia Argus, and at J. Dixon's Printing Office—*Price* 2/3.

Nov. 6.

THE

Grand Lodge of Virginia

Will meet at the *MASONS' HALL* in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 10th day of December next.

W. H. Fitzwhylsonn, G. S.

Richmond, Nov. 6, 1800.

I WANT to hire for the ensuing year, a few COOPERS.

Joseph Gallego.

November 7, 1800.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. GORTER, on the south side of the main street, three doors above the bridge.

John S. Pleasants.

Richmond, 25th October, 1800. tf

Just Published,

(Price, three quarters of a dollar)

THE

Prospect before Us,

VOL. II. PART I.

Sold by M. Jones, *and* S. Pleasants, *jun. Richmond.*

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

37 years of age; a good Washer, and clear Starcher; she can do any thing that is to be done about a house, and is very honest.—The price may be known by applying to

JAMES GALT.

Williamsburg, Nov. 7th, 1800. (3w)

TAKEN up by the subscriber living about four miles from Manchester, three stray Hogs, two Sows and a Barrow—the sows are red spotted with black, and the barrow white, supposed to be eighteen months old, marked with a half crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left—appraised to four pounds five shillings.

Robert M'Tyre.

S. and S. Myers,

Have received an Assortment of

India and German

GOODS,

Which they offer for Sale upon moderate terms at their store one door below the Eagle Tavern.

—*ALSO*—

Bar Iron,
Wine,
Sugar,
Brandy,
Holland Gin in cases, &c.

They will give Cash for Tobacco.

Richmond, 20th October, 1800. (tf)

THE public is respectfully informed that the Toll Bridge from this City to Manchester is now in far better order than it has been for some years, and will shortly be still further improved.

JOHN MAYO.

Richmond, October 18th 1800.

PRIVATE

Board & Entertainment

BY CHARLES CONWAY,

In the house formerly occupied by Dr. M'CAW, opposite Mr Crouch's tavern. Members of the Assembly will be accommodated, by giving timely notice.

(4t) Richmond, Nov. 4, 1800.

For Sale at this Printing Office,

A NEW AND MUCH IMPROVED

(AMERICAN) EDITION OF

FENNING'S

Universal Spelling Book.